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KAPITONOV LEADS DELEGATION TO BERLIN SECRETARIES MEETING

LD041225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 June 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 2 June a CPSU delegation lead by CPSU Central Committee secretary I.V. Kapitonov, left Moscow for Berlin to take part in a routine conference of Central Committee secretaries from the socialist countries' fraternal parties concerned with questions of organizational and party work. Making up the delegation are N.A. Petrovichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department; and I.A. Shvets and A.I. Martynov, executives of the CPSU Central Committee. K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; O.B. Rakhmanin and Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and also H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, accompanied the delegation to the airport. At Berlin airport the CPSU delegation was met by H. Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and other officials. R.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, was also at the airport.

PRAVDA Report on Meeting

LD090909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 3 June--A meeting of the secretaries of the central committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties concerned with questions of party organizational work opened here today. Opening the meeting, H. Dohlus, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, welcomed the representatives of the fraternal parties on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, E. Honecker. The meeting is devoted to exchanging experience on topical problems of cadre policy and its practical implementation by the fraternal parties participating in the meeting.

Participating in the work of the conference are: G. Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary K. Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of MSZMP Central Committee; Dang Huu Khiem, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Committee on Organizational Questions of the VCP Central Committee; H. Dohlus, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; (Khunlaluk Feli), of the LPRP Lao People's Revolutionary Party; S. Jalan-Sajab, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Z. Zandarowski, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and M. Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting is being attended by K.I. Zarodov, editor in chief of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTZIALIZMA.

KAPITONOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD061358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by CPSU Central Committee secretary Kapitonov returned to Moscow today. The delegation took part in the latest conference of secretaries of the central committee's of fraternal parties of the socialist countries which dealt with questions of organizational party work.

PRAVDA LAUDS SOCIALISTS COUNTRIES' CULTURAL COOPERATION

LD041139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column: "Loyalty to Lofty Ideals"]

[Text] A conference of ministers of culture of the socialist countries has been held in Sofia. Representatives of 11 fraternal states discussed topical problems of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere and outlined its future prospects.

The very fact that meetings devoted to questions of the peoples' spiritual rapprochement have become common practice in our collaboration says a great deal. The coordination of cultural exchange plans closely linked with the tasks of building developed socialism and communism has become a natural law.

The socialist countries' fraternal parties display daily concern for augmenting the fruit of close cooperation in the sphere of culture. New pages are constantly being inscribed in the chronicle of their collaboration. After the tremendously successful Days of Hungarian Culture in the USSR and Days of Soviet Culture in Poland, the recent Days of USSR Friendship and Culture held in the GDR were an important event. Their results are one more graphic testimony to the fruitful mutual enrichment of the fraternal cultures.

As the conference in Sofia noted, cultural cooperation is also playing a growing part in the struggle for the relaxation of tension. Noting the special significance of humanitarian exchange under the conditions of the aggravated world situation, those taking part in the conference emphasized the exceptional importance of coordinating major initiatives in international cultural life.

The constructive nature of the decisions taken in Sofia and the fraternal states' desire to make active use of humanitarian exchange in the interest of strengthening trust among the peoples convincingly refute the fabrications of reactionary propaganda regarding some "spiritual seclusion" of the socialist world.

Now, on the threshold of the Madrid meeting, as in the past, prior to the all-European conference in Helsinki or the meeting in Belgrade, the opponents of detente are trying to distort the goals and nature of cultural cooperation and to argue that in the humanitarian field the socialist countries are "beholden" to the West. But in vain! Life itself convinces us that the fraternal states are making a priceless contribution to the treasury of modern culture. They are opening wide their doors to all those who want to familiarize themselves with the cultural values created by socialism and are doing everything to ensure that cultural exchange serves the noble ideals of humanism, peace and friendship among the peoples.

BLOC SOCIAL SCIENCES OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD051149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Scientists' Conference"]

[Text] Prague, 29 May--The fourth conference of the vice presidents for social sciences of the socialist countries' academies of sciences, in which delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR took part, ended here today.

The scientists outlined specific measures to develop the multifaceted cooperation among the socialist countries' academies of sciences on the basis of a long-term program. An international prize for joint research in the social sciences sphere was instituted.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Jun 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, and All-Union Radio commentator Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, esteemed comrades. Two fundamentally different foreign policy courses can be seen particularly clearly at the moment in the international arena. The Soviet Union and its friends and allies are giving a decisive rebuff to the aggressive impulses of the opponents of detente and are waging a consistent struggle for the consolidation of peace and international cooperation. Meanwhile the United States and the NATO leadership are making every effort to undermine detente and whip up the arms race, using as their point of departure for this the illusion that they must be able to achieve military superiority and dictate their will to the socialist countries.

Dialogue Preservation; Confrontation Escalation

These two trends--the preservation and development of political dialogue on the one hand, and escalation of confrontation on the other--also became clearly apparent this week. The international conference of parliamentarians for peace, disarmament and international security, which took place in Helsinki, appealed for the utmost effort to be made toward stopping attempts to undermine the process of detente in international relations and expressed support for efforts to continue constructive dialogue for the reestablishment of mutual trust.

At the same time the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, ignoring the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to hold talks on nuclear missile weaponry, decided under pressure from the United States to accelerate the deployment of approximately 500 new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

[Lomeyko] If one were to leaf through recent American newspapers and the Washington-oriented press of West European countries, one would be struck by a depressing scene. It seems that all the Western world and almost all the Third World have plunged into chaos, rolling into hell, and there is no salvation for them except perhaps for those who can hide behind the broad back of Uncle Sam. It goes without saying that those who look for salvation with the omnipotent uncle are from the outset in agreement with any of his actions.

And in reality is it by chance that of all the diversity of the Western bourgeois press it hushes up positive news such as appeals for talks and realization of international tension virtually unanimously and gives wide coverage of all facts concerning confrontation instead? It is worth noting that the majority of the notorious free press strove to hush up the very next day the proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states--to hush them up or distort their meaning. Why is this done? In order to have the opportunity to continue whipping up tension in the world, concealing or obscuring the proposals of the socialist countries and distorting them. Moreover, it is typical that this position is occupied both by the ultrarightwing bourgeois and by the Chinese press. Thus, for example, DIE WELT and other Springer newspapers, just as the XINHUA agency, hushed up the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries on ways of political settlement of the problem surrounding Afghanistan.

[Katin] They equally scorned the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries to start talks on medium-range missile weaponry.

[Lomeyko] Of course! This proposal spoils their game.

U.S., West Europe Divergence

[Katin] And in this connection I would like to draw attention to the extreme irritation of the United States and its President personally at any display of independence on the part of the Western allies. I will quote only two or three examples. Recently high-ranking officials in Washington were, according to the press, literally enraged after finding out about the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw. You see, they were not warned about this. And when the national Olypic committees of the majority of West European countries rejected Carter's ambitious ideas on boycotting the Moscow Olympics, the White House reacted as if this had happened in the United States itself. And finally Jimmy Carter's harsh cry from the screens of American television, a cry directed at West Europe over its initiatives for settlement of the Near East crisis. I would like to dwell in somewhat greater detail on this.

The point is that the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, concluded at Camp David with the participation of the United States, was set before the whole world as an effective measure for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Near East. There is a saying, "the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse," but the White House mountain didn't even bring forth a mouse. The Camp David deal turned out to be empty and flimsy. All the time limits set by the Americans themselves have expired and still no progress has been made: There is no peace today under the olive trees of the Near East. There is none because they are ignoring the interests of the Palestinians, behind whose back the Egyptian-Israeli collusion was made.

In this situation, understanding that Camp David was a dead end, the West European countries started looking for ways of solving the Near East crisis themselves. They agreed to organize a summit meeting for this purpose in Venice in mid-June. And here Jimmy Carter lost his temper and said that the United States would prevent this and would even go so far as to exercise its veto in the Security Council. I must say that the West European capitals are far from delighted at the fact that the White House is stamping its feet at them.

[Ariyevich] You are absolutely right, Vladimir Konstantinovich, and all the press in the West is now commenting very critically and sharply on U.S. foreign policy. Very telling is the recent statement made by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs MacGuigan, regarding the fact that U.S. foreign policy lacks consultation with the allies and that its leadership lacks competence.

[Katin] In any case, one gets the impression that President Carter is apparently possessed by sanction mania or something. He threatens sanctions in turn on us, the Soviet Union, on Iran and now on all his allies in Europe wholesale.

[Ariyevich] It should be said that Washington's latest act of exerting pressure on its West European partners was the bellicose interview given by Commander in Chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe U.S. General Bernard Rogers. It was published in the British newspaper THE TIMES and was obviously timed for the opening of the session of the North Atlantic bloc's Nuclear Planning Group in Norway. And judging from press reports, Rogers came out with the same theses at the session itself. The fact that the general intimidated the allies with the Soviet threat is nothing new, but the general's course before the Bodo meeting of 12 NATO ministers is quite symptomatic. And U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown stopped off in London and Bonn for meetings with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his way to the session. According to observers, this visit was also aimed at exerting more pressure on the West European allies in order to force the implementation of the nuclear missile plans.

[Katin] It seems to me that U.S. policy with regard to its allies is characterized by an absence of a feeling of reality. The Americans behave unceremoniously, I would day, toward their partners in Europe. The United States would like all of West Europe to carry out its whims and be led by it. But every action provokes a reaction,as they say, and West Europe with a few exceptions not only refuses to be led blindly on the short U.S. lead but actively protests against this. In any case, the relaxation of tension in Europe, which the United States is trying to undermine so zealously and obsessively, has given the Europeans so much that is positive that they have no intention of allowing anyone to trample on it.

Let's take the just concluded visit by French President Giscard d'Estaing to Finland. The aim of the visit was to strengthen detente and discuss the problems of disarmament. According to Finland's President Kekkonen, the development of the international situation is currently provoking deeper concern than ever before. This is why, he stresses, all states responsible for security in Europe must strive for a reduction in arms and act together in this direction. France's president is of a similar opinion, considering that in so far as the process of detente is being threatened it is necessary to take steps to reestablish trust there it has been undermined.

Here I would like to stress that Giscard d'Estaing recently noted in particular in Helsinki that France is pursuing an independent policy and will promote a relaxation of tension. I regard this as an answer to those who are trying to wreck detente and are dragging Europe into the trenches of the cold war.

[Ariyevich] Such answers are quite often being voiced in Europe today. Danish Foreign Minister Olesen, speaking in a foreign policy debate in parliament the other day, declared that the Danish Government believes that one of its most important tasks is to do everything possible to promote the development of a constructive dialogue between East and West and the achievement of positive results in the sphere of disarmament. At the present time of aggravation of the international situation, he said, it is necessary to preserve the positive results of the process of detente.

[Lomeyko] I would like to remark that the U.S. administration has reacted sourly to the announcement that the West German Chancellor Schmidt and Vice Chancellor Genscher are to visit Moscow at the end of June. Washington regards this visit as one more sign of independence, an indication of reluctance to renounce the policy of detente for the sake of the notorious Atlantic solidarity. And rightly. Political observers interpret the West German Chancellor's visit to Moscow as expressing the FRG's desire to continue its political dialogue with the Soviet Union and to continue developing mutually beneficial economic and cultural links.

This course, as public opinion polls in West Germany show, has the support of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the FRG. Many West German politicians, public figures and representatives of business circles whom I met on recent visits to the FRG have told me the same thing more than once. The West Germans one talks to usually point out that the policy of detente and cooperation between the FRG and the USSR has resulted in a rise in the qualitative level of relations, has enchanced the FRG's international prestige and is yielding tangible benefits in the economic sphere. Blind submission to Washington would be dangerous to the FRG's vital interests.

Of the interest in this connection is a DPA report to the effect that the Munich Institute of Economic Research predicts serious problems for the West German economy in the event of restrictions being imposed on trade with the Soviet Union. The institute points out that the dependence of particular industries, or even of particular enterprises, on exports to the Soviet Union is quite considerable and cites some interesting figures: Last year, approximately 13 percent of West German exports of steel pipes and 11 percent of exports of sheet steel went to the Soviet Union. Trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union provide some 500,000 jobs. If trade is reduced unemployment will be increased. And this in turn will bring other serious problems in its wake.

Moreover, the institute says, a trade embargo will not, in fact, achieve its object, since the country's competitors will immediately fill the gap in deliveries, and the embargo will be wrecked by the deliveries of third countries. It should be said that in its review the Munich institute concludes that considerable economic prerequisites exist for a buildup of West German exports and an extension of cooperation.

[Ariyevich] At the same time, Vladimir Borisovich, I suppose we shouldn't lose sight of the fact that there are nevertheless forces which are pushing the FRG toward confrontation and toward an accumulation of armaments. A session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the West European Union, the association of West European countries which are members of NATO, has been held in Paris. The rightwing majority of the assembly pushed through a resolution proposed by members of the West German opposition bloc CDU/CSU, calling for the abolition of the last of the limitations in the sphere of conventional armaments imposed on the FRG in 1954. These concern the displacement of the warships which West Germany is allowed to have. At the same time the assembly appealed to the NATO leadership to make wider use of the West German Navy in the North Atlantic and the central European zone. [Lomeyko] Yes, all this is proof of the very dangerous course on which NATO has embarked toward building up armaments, a course into which West Germany is being deliberately drawn on the basis of the wish of certain militarist circles in West Germany itself. I should say that the FRG is now faced with an important choice. The near future will show whether Bonn can find ways of resisting the policy of whipping up tension or will yield to pressure from Washington and from its own military-industrial complex, which have jointly set course for an intensification of the arms race. It is to be hoped that political courage and a sense of responsibility will help the politicians on the Rhine to choose in favor of seeking ways of strengthening detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Sanctions Against USSR

[Katin] I would like to return to the source of tension of which we have already spoken, but it already seems possible to sum up the results of the political and economic actions by the United States with which it would like, as it were, to punish the Soviet Union for the help which our country has given to Afghanistan and which has not been to Washington's liking. What are these actions or, as they say in the United States, sanctions?

First, the White House has frozen ratification of the SALT II treaty signed last year in Vienna. But what have the Americans gained by this? Precisely nothing. That treaty, after all, was not a concession to the Soviet Union; it was the result of joint efforts, compromises and endeavor. It was advantageous, I want to emphasize, not only to the two powers but to the whole world; and if the United States has unilaterally postponed its coming into force, has shelved the treaty, then really they are hurting themselves, aren't they?

Or let us take another so-called U.S. sanctions against us: the cancellation of many trade contracts and the restrictions on trade, including deliveries of feed grain to us. What have they achieved? Here again, the effect has virtually been reduced to nil. Of course, it has required a certain effort for our country to switch from the American foreign trade partners, who have let us down and proved unreliable, to others who are more reliable and more willing to be bound by their obligations. But the American farmers specializing in growing grain crops, the transport, insurance and other firms and companies have suffered serious loss, running, according to their own estimates, to many hundreds of millions of dollars.

And, of course, as we predicted in our roundtable programs, Carter's enterprise of boycotting the Moscow Olympics has failed. The Washington POST correctly writes that the Russians have won a major strategic victory. Indeed! This sanction against us--if it may be called that--has hit the American athletes very hard. They include stars of the highest rank who had been preparing for years to compete in Moscow. The fact is, then, that Carter has punished his compatriots instead of us. The Olympic games will take place according to plan but without American athletes. All these clumsy gestures by the U.S. administration can be likened to it's own goals. They are scoring goals not against us but against themselves.

[Lomeyko] By its sanctions, embargoes and boycotts Washington is putting the ball not only in its own net but in the net of its allies.

You're right, Vladimir Konstantinovich. The Western press is literally groaning over this. Already the countries of West Europe are suffering economic losses where they have tagged much behind Washington. Observers note that not only France, but also West Germany and even Britain are unwilling to go on taking balls out of their own net, balls put there by blustering Uncle Sam. Under pressure from the British Parliament Iron Lady Thatcher has been forced to abandon her own bill on sanctions against Iran. The West German firms have no desire at all to cut back their business with the East to please someone else's uncle and to their own detriment. As the saying goes, friendship is friendship, but money is another matter.

[Ariyevich] It's necessary to say that in its unrealistic striving to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries and from the height of that superiority, as it were, to dictate its own conditions the West is putting a good many balls into its own net, as you rightly said. Examples are not hard to find. The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe have now been in progress in Vienna without any tangible results for more than 6 years.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are making enormous efforts to reduce the military confrontation in Europe, to strengthen trust and to channel events into a healthy, peaceful course; and there appears even to have been a certain amount of progress. Meeting the Western countries halfway, the socialist countries are suggesting in the first stage that the armed forces and armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States be reduced, and that the troop levels of the other direct participants in the talks be frozen. In the second stage they suggest that the troops and armaments of all the participants in the talks be reduced. The socialist countries' proposals are aimed at lowering the dangerous level of military confrontation and the high concentration of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Everything would appear to be sensible and logical. Given the existence of agreed aims and principles, it should be possible to come to an agreement quickly. And that would be a major contribution to improving the atmosphere on our continent. Everyone would gain from it. But this is not happening. The main reason for this is the unconstructive, and recently downright obstructionist, attitude of the NATO countries which are striving to use the talks to obtain unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the security of the socialist states.

PRC Officials Visit U.S., Japan

[Lomeyko] Success at Vienna is opposed also by Beijing which finds international tension and an arms race policy far more to its liking because it can see its aims being achieved within the framework of that policy. The whole world has currently been paying attention to the visit to the United States by the Chinese military delegation headed by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council. International public opinion is concerned about the feverish rate at which the military cooperation is being stepped up between two recent enemies who do not even make a secret of the fact that their alliance is not based on love for each other, but on hatred for a third party--the Soviet Union. It should be recalled how Washington swore so many times that it had no intention of selling weapons to China. Furthermore, such hypocritical oaths continue to be made even now. But who is misled by such talk? Anyone who knows the Americans with their philosophy of "time is money" will hardly believe that high-ranking Pentagon officials headed by their chief himself, Brown, would waste their "valuable" time on idle chat with the Chinese brasshats. Anyway why should the Chinese all of a sudden be allowed to visit the most secret U.S. military bases which not even all the NATO allies have seen? Beijing, which has profound contempt for the values of Western civilization, is now smiling pleasantly. But when it has acquired missiles and military equipment, it will speak differently to its present patrons.

[Ariyevich] In this connection I should like to recall also the recent visit by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to Japan. The central theme in Hua's talks with Japanese Prime Minister Ohira were questions of military cooperation between China and Japan. The Tokyo press points out that after their talks in the United States, Gen Biao and those accompanying him returned to Tokyo. There they are having a number of meetings with leading figures in the Japanese Government, and there will again be talk of setting up a triparte military alliance between the United States, China and Japan against the Soviet Union. This has long been the dream of Beijing hegemonists. Expressing fear over the rapprochement between Japan and China in the military sphere, certain Tokyo newspapers recall that out of 30 military conflicts which have occurred in Asia since World War II, 19 were caused by Beijing.

[Katin] I should like to add that in my opinion, the danger of China's policy is being understood more and more clearly by its neighbours and those bordering it. Based on the aggressive aspirations of Beijing, which has territorial claims on all its neighboring states without exception and is at loggerheads with many of them, the traditionally friendly Soviet-Indian relations look particularly impressive. During the recent talks in Moscow with Narashimha Rao, the Indian foreign minister, who was received by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, it was stressed that imperialism together with China are trying to create a hotbed of tension in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR and India, meaning the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the attempts to stifle the revolution in that country. At the same time it was stressed in Moscow that any attempts to bring about a change in the realities that have involved in Afghanistan are hopeless. Any discussions on the matter or attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs are useless. A settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, however, by means of talks is not only possible, but also necessary. The Soviet Union favors such a settlement.

Afghan Question; U.S. Double Standard

[Ariyevich] Vladimir Konstantinovich, what is your assessment of the West's attitude on the Afghan question?

[Katin] Well, on this I should like to quote Indira Gandhi about the double morality which the Western countries have worked out for themselves--a morality which is advantageous to them, but alas is very tendentious and unobjective. When last year China attacked, and I stress the word "attacked," Vietnam, and committed outrages in that much-suffering country, the West tried to whitewash Beijing and to put all the blame, paradoxical as it may seem, on the Vietnamese. But when the Soviet Union, at the request of the Afghanistan Government, came to the aid of the Afghan people to repel the aggression from outside in which, incidentally, China was also involved, the West immediately raised a great hullabaloo.

[Ariyevich] Washington's double morality and double game have been vividly manifested also with regard to Iran. This has now been most graphically revealed by the international conference to investigate U.S. aggressive action in Iran, at which many secret documents were made public. From these it is becoming clear that following the revolution in Iran in 1979 the United States tried to make advances to the new authorities and searched for approaches to Khomeyni's circle, but at the same time it planned, via its secret agents, counterrevolutionary action and planned to assassinate Khomeyni. It also did not forget to speak of its love for Islam and its readiness to defend it from encroachments. Even now Carter says that he regards the problem of getting the hostages released as of paramount importance. In actual fact, however, they have just become pawns in his political game, and the rescue operation which failed with such a sensation and so ignominiously confirmed this yet again. There is no small number of sensible voices in the world and the United States itself trying to persuade the White House that the problem cannot be solved militarily and that this is just jeopardizing the lives of the hostages themselves. But these voices, too, remain voices crying in the wilderness. Frankly, the documents of the Tehran conference confirmed that the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations has been created and drawn out by the Americans themselves.

[Lomeyko] The global strategy of chaos which Washington is trying to foist upon the whole world has a clearly-defined aim: that of raising a wave of terror and the level of confrontation. But this strategy has also another side--an inside, so to speak. By whipping up foreign policy passions and war psychosis, imperialism is hoping to distract the attention of the peoples of the world from the growing wave of social protests in its own camp. Miami and Kwangju opened the eyes of many people who still doubted the two-facedness of the Washington proponents of human rights and the hypocrisy of their calls for peace and freedom. Despite all its attempts, Washington will not manage to return the world to the times of the "big stick." The times have changed, as has the alignment of forces.

[Ariyevich] Here, dear comrades, we end our broadcast and take our leave of you. Thank you for listening, and best wishes!

SOVIET REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON TEHRAN CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Glukhov Commentary

LD061521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 5

[Special correspondent Yu. Glukov Tehran dispatch: "Imperialism Stands Accused"]

[Text] The international conference to investigate U.S. acts of aggression against Iran is continuing its work here. The Iranian side has presented documentary evidence of how American imperialism threw its weight around unrestrainedly in Iran under the shah's regime. Certain reports analyze the catastrophic consequences which U.S. domination caused to Iranian national interests and the damage done to the country in all spheres. The United States is held responsible for the actions incompatible with the norms of international law.

The actions undertaken by the American Government during the last 37 years, particularly from 1953 through 1978, one of the documents says, can be summarized in the following terms.

Item--Direct and overt interference in Iran's internal affairs when the national government was controlled by CIA agents.

Item--The flouting of the Iranian people's basic rights and freedoms.

Item--The exploitation of the natural resources and the economy of Iran so as to secure the greatest advantages for American monopolies.

Item--The destruction of the national culture and traditions.

The documents produced exposed American imperialism's methods for repressing other peoples. The shah's secret police, SAVAK, was an instrument of prepression in U.S. hands. Iran played a gendarme role in the region, says the report on SAVAK activity, thus it was particularly necessary to ensure internal stability. With this aim, SAVAK tortured and annihilated the regime's opponents and, with U.S. and Israeli participation suppressed political movement. But the use of SAVAK was not restricted to this. The United States, it continues, endeavored to broaden the activity of SAVAK as an assistant, a partner, and, in a number of cases, as the successor of the CIA. This is confirmed by SAVAK's extensive reports on neighboring countries, particularly on the USSR.

The entire apparatus of SAVAK and the Iranian Armed Forces was in the hands of representatives of the American administration. For this reason, the report notes, Iranian citizens consider that the United States bears the responsibility for the crimes committed by the Government of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi over the last 25 years.

One after another representatives of Iran mount the rostrum. The military commission's report investigates in detail how Iran was turned into a military bridgehead, a Pentagon appendage and a market for American weapons. The presence in Iran of 60,000 U.S. military and espionage personnel under the guise of technical advisers can only be regarded as interference in internal affairs. The plot to assinate Khomeyni and the preparations for a coup to impose a puppet regime upon Iran are interference of the same king.

Imperialism's attempts to smash the Iranian revolution are still continuing. Documentary slides and film of the U.S. subversionary landing operations which took place on 25 April were shown in the conference hall.

The documents submitted by the Iranian delegation are an indictment of U.S. imperialism. However, at the conference another tendency can be observed--a tendency toward muffling its anti-imperialist thrust. These aims are being served by discourses on the theme of the "partition of the world by the superpowers." All this is nothing but an attempt to sidetrack the conference away from discussing the main and sole issue--the continuing U.S. aggression against Iran.

Declaration of Confernece

ID061223 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 6, TASS--An international conference to investigate United States aggressive actions against Iran has ended here. Attending it were more than a hundred delegates from fifty countries of the world, representatives of national-liberation movements, regional and international organisations.

The concluding declaration of the conference sharply condemns the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran over the period of the past 27 years after the CIA-organised plot in 1953 against the lawful government of Mossadeq.

The document contains a protest against Washington's unceasing threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the attempts by the United States to establish an economic blockage of Iran and put pressure on other countries to make them join the anti-Iranian campaign.

The participants in the conference branded with infamy the recent brazen aggressive act by the United States which rudely flouted the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Iran. The declaration confirms the Iranian people's right to demand the extradition of the overthrown shah and the return of the wealth plundered by the Pahlavi Dynasty and its entourage.

The people of Iran, the document says, has the right to compensation for the tremendous material and moral damage inflicted to it as a result of the arrogant and long U.S. interference into its internal affairs. The declaration condemns the malicious anti-Iranian campaign launched in the United States and the acts of discrimination taken by the American authorities against Iranian citizens living and studying in the United States.

The participants in the conference expressed solidarity with the Iranian people and decided to set up a special commission to coordinate efforts with the aim of warding off imperialism's intrigues against the Iranian revolution.

"The international forum in Tehran was a demonstration of protest against the American imperialism's aggressive policy that poses a serious threat to the security of the Persian Gulf area and the Middle East, and to universal peace," Secretary General of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) M. Vire-Tuominen, a participant in the conference, told a TASS correspondent. "We call on all progressive forces, all freedom-loving peoples of the world to express solidarity with the Iranian people, to merge forces for struggle against imperialism, for the freedom and independence of peoples, for peace and progress," said the WIDF secretary.

Galkin Commentary

LD071714 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Galkin writes:

An international forum in Tehran was another demonstration of protest against the U.S. imperialism's aggressive policies which are a serious threat to the security of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and to general peace. Its participants called on all progressive forces and all freedom-loving peoples to express their solidarity with the Iranian people and unite their efforts for fighting imperialism, and for the freedom and independence of nations, for peace and progress.

The international conference on investigating the U.S. aggressive actions against Iran which ended in Tehran became the most representative meeting on the issue. It was attended by more than 100 delegates from 50 countries, including representatives of national liberation movements, regional and international organizations.

The conference's final declaration is a document of accusation. It severely condemns U.S. involvement in Iran's internal affairs which has been particularly ruthless during the last 27 years after a CIA-staged coup against the lawful Mossadeq government in 1953.

Voicing the will of their country's public, participants in the conference protested against Washington's continued threats to the Islamic Republic of Iran and its attempts to establish an economic blockade of Iran and press other countries into joining the anti-Iranian campaign.

The conference held to shame the recent aggressive action by the United States which was a rude violation of Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. The declaration confirms the Iranian people's right to demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the returning of the wealth that the Pahlavi Dynasty and its surrounding have plundered.

The people of Iran, the conference said, have a right to a remunderation for the great material and moral damage they suffered as a result of many years' and unceremonious U.S. interference in the country's affairs. The Tehran forum condemned the malicious anti-Iranian campaign launched in the United States and the discriminatory measures by U.S. authorities to Iranian subjects who live or study at the United States.

One of the Tehran conference's most important results is a decision to set up a special commission to coordinate efforts to prevent imperialist attacks on the Iranian revolution.

Afghan Delegate's Criticisms

LD061907 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

A liar, as an Eastern saying goes, has a short memory. Life has enough evidence of the correctness of this saying. To take, for instance, yesterday's speech in Tehran by certain Mohammed Mohseni, leader of the so-called "Islamic Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan", who launched foul attacks from an official rostrum against the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in connection with the Soviet aid to the Afghan people. He impudently alleged that the USSR "committed interference" in Afghanistan, and that Soviet soldiers "are brutalizing the Moslems".

The hysterical howling of the wolf in sheep's clothing needs no refutation since those to whom his venomous calls are addressed remember that the Soviet Union did not commit and does not commit any "incursion" into Afghanistan, while the Soviet military contingent, sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of its government and in compliance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation, is used exclusively for assisting in the struggle against outside aggression.

As to the assertions by that anti-Sovieteer with regard to the "atrocities against Afghan Moslems", no one else but enemies of the Afghan revolution--criminal gangs of reactionaries, trained and armed by American, Chinese and Pakistani "special services", are sent to the territory of the sovereign republic for committing grave crimes against Afghan civilians.

The hirelings of Washington and Beijing, similar to Mohammed Mohseni, are seeking to discredit the USSR before the Moslems and isolate the Islamic countries from their true and tested friend--the Soviet Union--and, thus, push the liberation movement to the quagmire of capitulation before imperialism and Zionism--true, not invented enemies of the struggling peoples.

ZAMYATIN ON 'STUDIO NINE' EXPLORES INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

LD0610 54 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1535 GMT 31 May 80

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television observer, and Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department]

[Text] [Zamyatin] [Passage indistinct] ...the U.S. fleet, which is cruising in the Indian Ocean and is already threatening not only the regions of the Persian Gulf, but interfering in the internal affairs of the coastal states in the Indian Ocean and in the region of Southeast Asia. All this, plus the election campaign, explains what the U.S. Government is doing and what its purposes are, both in the United States and in regions beyond the borders of the United States.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich. In connection with this subject, the interest of our viewers in the prospects of Soviet-U.S. relations is quite natural and quite a large number of letters have arrived in the "Studio Nine" mail recently whose authors ask us to talk, if only briefly, about the meeting and talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Union's minister of foreign affairs, and the recently appointed U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Obviously they must have talked about Soviet-U.S. relations. What can you tell us about it?

[Zamyatin] As far as Soviet-U.S. Relations are concerned, many people in the U.S. and Europe understand that we cannot continue with the way that Soviet-U.S. relations are developing and that it is necessary to search for some solution, a mutually acceptable solution, which would relax this tension. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have frequently stated that the Soviet Union is ready to develop relations with the United States on the foundation of peaceful coexistence, on the foundation of this all-embracing principle. However, as has been said many times here, any development of relations is a two-way street. One cannot talk just of the Soviet Union. One must talk of Carter's policy, and Carter's policy is at the moment dangerous and unpredictable and conducted in zigzags, including the policy toward the Soviet Union. You can see that many Soviet-U.S. agreements have been broken by the U.S. side. What is this leading to? It is intended to create tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as President Carter's first move in the policy of increasing tension, which he is following now. Immediately after the Vienna conference between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter ended, he made statements which in actual fact repudiate what he had said in Vienna. I mean primarily his statement that there is a definite parity between Soviet and U.S. arms. It is proceeding from this parity, the principle of parity, that all the agreements were made, including the Vienna agreement. But when he returned to the United States he started talking about the United States lagging behind the Soviet Union in arms, making it necessary to bring up the level of U.S. armaments. And so the entire U.S. program was developed for the next 10 years--the arms race program.

The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich and Muskie was a necessary meeting. It was the wish of both sides to hold this meeting. As you know, Vance retired. He retired as a sign of protest against Carter's policy, although he did not say so definitely. However, his letter, which was published in the press, and his subsequent statements show that in Carter's administration it is actually unclear as to who formulates foreign policy and who implements this policy. There is a state of duality in which the foreign policy of Carter's administration is determined by Brzezinski and his group, who in actual fact ignored the advice of the State Department and Secretary of State Vance.

Consider the events in Iran. The U.S. military invasion aimed at liberating the hostages was an operation which was implemented against the advice of Secretary of State Vance. He was promised that there would be no military solution to this problem in the near future. Vance gave an assurance to the allies that there would be no military solution to the problem. Vance was sent for a few days' rest. He then learned about the implementation of the military operation from U.S. radio and television. This was the last straw for the patience Vance had to suffer because of this dual, zigzag and unpredictable policy followed by Brzezinski and Carter and which differed in many cases--I would not say in all cases--from the advice given by Vance and the Department of State to the President and his entourage concerning this policy.

The new secretary of state decided to hold a working meeting and exchange opinions with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko on several questions, to have our viewpoint on these questions clarified and to state the U.S. viewpoint. He told the correspondents--just as Andrey Andreyevich told the correspondents--at the end of this meeting that it was a useful, necessary and working meeting and that it must be followed by other meetings. Muskie is now secretary of state. The first thing he said was that he would not tolerate a situation in which someone else determined foreign policy on his behalf. He is responsible for it and he will determine it and report to the U.S. President, expecting the President to take this policy into consideration. They say that Muskie has a stronger character than Vance.

[Zorin] It is not just a question of character.

[Zamyatin] We will see.

[Zorin] Yes, Leonid Mitrofanovich, it is not just a question of character. They say he is a very hot-tempered man. But apart from that he is an important figure, a man who laid claim to the post of U.S. president. It will not be so easy to give orders to such a figure within the party's framework.

[Zamyatin] All this has to be looked at to see how events will develop. Vance was also an outstanding figure.

SALT II Treaty Ratification

[Zorin] Here is another set of questions. Almost a year has passed since the signing of the SALT II treaty in the Austrian capital. However, the ratification of the treaty is frozen by Washington's leadership. In this connection many of our viewers, including Aleksey Pavlovich Yegorov from Leningrad, engineer Belov from Novosibirsk, physician Nina Stepanovna Sergeyeva from Khabarovsk and many other constant viewers of "Studio Nine" ask two questions which I would like you to answer. The first question is whether the statements by official Washington circles saying that both sides must observe the treaty irrespective of whether it is ratified or not, are valid. This is one question. I will put the second question at the same time to make it easier for you to answer. The second question is: What are the prospects of the treaty coming into force and what will happen if it does not.

[Zamyatin] The SALT I treaty is in operation. As far as the SALT II treaty is concerned, it can come into force only if ratified by the U.S. Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Then it will come into force.

Western propaganda and some U.S. officials put forward the idea that since the treaty is still not ratified--and is not ratified through the fault of the United States, as I will tell you--it is necessary for both sides to abide by the provisions of this treaty. This means that even though the treaty does not exist as such, its provisions must be observed by both sides. Such a situation is not general. From the viewpoint of international practice a treaty operates only when it is ratified. What will happen if the treaty is not ratified? At the moment the situation is as follows: Carter's administration, during 1979 when the treaty was debated in the U.S. Congress, assured us that it tried to get the treaty ratified but the conservative group of senators and congressmen imposed several problems. That is why the treaty is still not ratified. It is possible. I do not want to argue with those in Carter's administration who say so. The fact remains that during the treaty ratification process some quite artificial difficulties were made by the U.S. Congress about the ratification. Now they say that the treaty cannot be ratified because complications arose--as the Americans say--in connection with "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan." Here is another sham pretext chosen by the U.S. senators to delay the ratification of this treaty. The SALT II treaty is needed by both the United States and us. Both sides would win from ratification because the SALT III treaty must follow the SALT II treaty, and so on. This would mean the reduction of the level of confrontation by strategic nuclear means. This is what it means. However, the delay facing the treaty now involves many technical questions. For example, after the ratification of the SALT II treaty each side has pledged to limit itself to 2,400 launchers. After the ratification of the treaty the sides are supposed to reduce the total number of missiles to 2,400 6 months after the treaty becomes operational. Then each side pledged to limit strategic offensive missiles mentioned in this clause of the article to a total not above 2,250 by 1 January 1981. So, the time is coming when it is necessary to effect further reductions from 1 January 1980. Finally, there is an appendage to this treaty, a protocol which also sets definite limits for reducing cruise missiles, both ground-based and submarine-based cruise missiles. It also has definite deadlines. Consequently, while SALT II awaits ratification there may arise a new situation. Hence the time factor applies to the ratification process itself. It cannot be ratified simply in any one year.

Brezhnev, Giscard Meeting

[Zorin] I understand. Thank you. We have more or less answered this group of letters. Here are more questions. I have just visited France on a business trip and I was convinced that there are certain differences in the evaluation of Washington's political line among the West European partners of the United States and NATO. There are differences. We have received letters from our viewers asking us to tell them about the Warsaw meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I would like to ask you to dwell on these questions.

[Zamyatin] The leaders of the states of the Soviet Union and France meet each other periodically to discuss questions which trouble them. And now, when detente is going through a testing time, such a meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing was necessary. Both sides admitted this and this is why they decided to organize not just an ordinary meeting, but a meeting which would make it possible to exchange viewpoints on their evaluation of the present situation and to acquaint each other with the actual evaluation of the situation as they understand it and what must be done to defuse the situation. I think that such a meeting is very useful. It does not mean that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing agreed on all questions.

In particular Giscard D'Estaing said at one of his press conferences that the Soviet and French sides held different views on the Afghan question. However, he emphasized that, for example, the question of the convocation of a conference at the level of heads of states and government to solve important questions on overcoming tensions, had definite understanding among the French delegation. The French president himself said that such a meeting is necessary and must be will organized.

So there is an entire set of questions on which the Soviet Union and France have a common viewpoint. But at the same time there is a set of questions which divides the Soviet Union and France. However, the dialogue which was always held between the leaders of the Soviet Union and France was the force which made it possible to untie some knots. It made it possible to solve some problems. We must not forget that such a meeting is symbolic because the leaders of the Soviet Union and France were at the source of detente. The leaders of the Soviet Union and France have a rich history of agreements concluded between the two countries which make it possible to have sincere talks on political and other questions in search for a solution to various problems. I think that this meeting was devoted to this in particular. It is not by chance that both sides considered it useful, necessary, and timely.

[Zorin] Well, when you compare the reaction in Paris with the reaction in other places, it was striking to see the obvious and indisguised irritation of the United States, and the attempt by the United States to exercise pressure on France and other West European partners. In his speech the French president asked why the U.S. criticize him for the meeting with President Brezhnev when they themselves began a dialogue with the Soviet foreign minister in Vienna.

[Zamyatin] You know, I share this viewpoint that the dialogue is necessary for understanding the position of both sides with different problems. This dialogue is essential between the Soviet Union and other countries. A visit by Chancellor Schmidt is expected. You pointed out quite rightly that the dialogue with the United States began with the meeting of the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs. This criticism, I think, is simply coming from hostile elements, from a position of some kind of boycott, though no boycott policy has ever produced results.

Afghanistan Situation

[Zorin] We have received many letters from all corners of our country which are devoted to various aspects of events in Afghanistan. Obviously, however much I push you, you cannot answer all questions and all aspects in one program. So I will ask you to tell us what the political situation is in Afghanistan and what the prospects are of the settlement of the situation in that region of the world, if only briefly.

[Zamyatin] Dear comrades, U.S. propaganda--and I spend much time researching U.S. propaganda--has tried in recent months to distort what they call "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan" and to misrepresent every event. They even say that detente was wrecked by the Soviet Union because of this invasion. I would like to reject this thesis at once and to say that the wrecking of detente began much earlier than the commitment of Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan. To cite examples, we can say that in 1978, when there were no Afghan events at all, the United States adopted a decision on a large military budget for the United States and its allies and on the arming of NATO member countries. The plan for arming the United States and the NATO bloc was outlined up to the year 2000. It was an aggressive act.

A special UN session was held in New York to discuss the reduction of araments and the reduction of budgets on one side, while on the other side the United States was pressing ahead with decisions on the increase of military expenditures by 3 percent for NATO countries and on a sharp increase of military equipment for both the NATO bloc and the United States itself.

This is the first example which really affected detente.

Take another example. The example when the United States in December last year forced a new decision on its NATO partners--a decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent. In fact the United States wanted to break the balance of forces in Europe by this act to the benefit of the United States. They have not given up these plans. They are attempting to implement these plans although the Soviet Union during the same period, in October 1979, proposed further detente in Europe. The proposals said that if the Western powers suspended the decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, or if they stopped their production, the Soviet Union would be ready to limit the deployment of its missles in the western part of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless the United States pressed ahead with its decision by twisting the arms of its West European allies. This is the second example which occurred before Afghanistan and which was directed against detente. And now they say that Afghanistan created the tension. Nonsense. Afghanistan could not create tension in relations between the United States, NATO and the Soviet Union. And why? If it did create tension, it was not through the fault of the Soviet Union but through the fault of the countries which the United States tried to use for external invasion of Afghan territory and the formation of special forces, special bands, which opposed and still oppose the legal government of Afghanistan, against the Afghan revolution. And if the Soviet Union did not answer Afghanistan's request and did not bring to Afghan territory a limited contingent of its armed forces, the United States would have continued to provoke events in that country against the Afghan revolution, and a state hostile to the Soviet Union would have existed on our southern borders. We do not know what would have happened in January if the Soviet Armed Forces had not entered the country in December. There would have been bloodshed in that country. The Soviet Armed Forces are a stabilizing factor in that region. It was the U.S. President who recently said that the United States will continue to help the rebel forces, as he calls them. In fact they are counterrevolutionary bands situated on Pakistani territory and partially on Iranian territory, and who oppose and act against the legal government of Afghanistan.

If our armed forces had not been on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, then units many thousands strong which now oppose the legal government of Afghanistan would have marched from Pakistan's territory. We have particularly closed this entry, this border. But intervention from outside continues. It is not large units but small bandit units now which penetrate Afghanistan and carry out sabotage and virtually wage undeclared war against the Afghan people by interfering with the attempts of the legal government to normalize the situation in Afghanistan. This means that to solve the Afghan problem it is primarily necessary to solve the problem of closing the door to intervention from Pakistan which is supported by the United States and China. These bands are formed in Peshawar. I would like to remind you, comrades as you have probably already forgotten, that it was from Peshawar that Powers' aircraft flew at one time. It violated the territory of the Soviet Union and reached Sverdlovsk. We cannot be indifferent to what regimes exist on the borders of the Soviet Union.

Because of this I must strongly emphasize that if the United States is interested in settling this question by political means it is possible now, on the basis of proposals made by the Government of Afghanistan, to find a political way to resolve this question. The Afghan Government has proposed to resolve the question of making the border a border of peace and ensuring that there would be no infiltration of counterrevolutionary forces which violate the life of the Afghan people, by peaceful means between Pakistan and Afghanistan, and between Afghanistan and Iran. The Afghan Government has stated that it is ready to allow all Afghans who are living on Pakistani territory to come and live on Afghan territory. It guarantees their freedom of religion and other freedoms, including religious freedoms connected with the practising of Islam. All this creates real possibilities for talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, but the Government of Pakistan, supported by the United States and China, has already said that it has no intention of holding talks with the Government of Afghanistan. The question arises, how can we withdraw the Soviet Armed Forces if invasion from outside continues? The armed forces will be withdrawn if there is a real guaranteed agreement on an end of invasion of any kind into Afghan territory. Then the reason for the presence of armed forces will cease to exist. The question now is the need to support a political solution proposed by the Afghan Government and to find a political solution on this basis.

Process of Detente

[Zorin] Thank you, in conclusion, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to ask you to answer questions asked by many of our viewers. They are questions concerning the process of detente, and the writers say that much is written about detente and it has become a common expression and principle. But what is detente? What specific substance does it have? It is not as simple as it may appear and I think it is a good question. This is one of the questions. The second question is that detente has met with certain difficulties and is it possible to think that the process of detente will continue despite the difficulties?

[Zamyatin] I would like to cite from a speech by Leonid Ilich about detente. I will cite from my notes. He said that detente is not an accidental phenomenon. It is a natural result of the new correlation of forces in the world arena. It is a well-considered result of the scientifically-based foreign policy of our countries. It has already entered modern international life and has solid roots. When we say that there is no sensible alternative to detente, it is not just a phrase, but a statement of fact. Detente gives people hope that they can live in peace, with cooperation. Detente gives states the possibility to build their relations on principles of peaceful coexistence. Detente is the acceptance of principles of peaceful coexistence about which we frequently speak. It is the refusal to use force by one state against another. It is the non-violation of the sovereign rights of states, and several other questions. There is really no alternative to detente because what has been achieved and what people of different generations experienced personally during the seventies, when they could see what detente, cooperation, exchanges, trade, cultural exchanges, and a peaceful sky overhead can give, cannot be eradicated from any people. As much as they try to destroy it--and experiences shows now what forces the United States has let loose to destruct detente--it lives and will live. I think our party has chosen a correct course, a course supported by many of the world's states. Whether they call detente by another name, its essence remains the meaning we attach to this word.

[Zorin] Thank you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, for your answers to the questions put by our viewers, and thank you, comrades, for your letters which help us to form our program and which ask urgent and important questions. Thank you for your attention and until our next meeting here in "Studio Nine". Thank you.

REPORT ON SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD071502 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] New York, June 7, TASS--The United States and other Western powers are accomplices in the terror and reprisals that the Pretoria authorities are using to suppress the national liberation movement of the African people, said participants in an emergency session of the U.N. Security Council called by the African countries' group to discuss the situation in racist South Africa.

Mozambique's U.N. Permanent Representative Mr Lobo said the apartheid regime was a crime against humanity and a serious threat to international peace and security. The community of nations should come out resolutely against those who, in defiance of numerous U.N. decisions, continue to collaborate with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields.

Backed by an all-round support readily offered by imperialist states, South African racists are making futile attempts to check the just anger of African people and the indignation of all mankind, said Ethiopia's U.N. Permanent Representative Mohammed Hamid Ibragim.

Zambia's Permanent Representative Mr Lusaka stressed that the presentation of an apartheid regime in the south of Africa created a serious threat to international peace and security.

As early as in 1977 President Jimmy Carter assured the United Nations that the United States would assist in a power transition to the African majority in South Africa, chairman of the U.N. special committee on the policies of apartheid Mr Clark said. But the promise was not kept.

Mr Clark stressed the nece ity to insist on strict adherence to the embargo on armament shipments to Pretoria, on s opping all shipments of equipment and licenses for weapons production.

The Western powers, with the United States in the first place, and Israel, which support the Pretoria racists, bear all responsibility for the latter's criminal actions, said Mr Macatiny, observer of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Our people, he said, are forced to conduct a hard struggle against successors of the "third reich". The native African population have been victims to legalized racism for decades. But we are convinced in our victory, concluded this representative of African freedom-fighters.

USSR RATIFIES UN CONVENTION ON AIR POLLUTION

LD061132 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 6, TASS--In connection with the world environment day the USSR Permanent Mission in the United Nations deposited with the United Nations secretary general the Soviet Union's ratification instrument of the convention on large-distance transboundary air pollution. The document notes that the Soviet Union has been consistently working for a comprehensive development of international cooperation in environmental protection. It is symbolic that the Soviet Union should have become the first U.N. member state which is ratified that international convention.

In the U.N. headquarters a statement has been released by the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim noting that in recent years mankind has been displaying a mounting concern for its environment and over a possible upsetting of the ecological balance so much necessary for the survival of civilization. Environmental protection, the statement stresses, calls for concerted actions by the international community.

GLAZUNOV VIEWS LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR ALERT

LD061448 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] A spokesman for the United States Defense Department has said that last Tuesday the Pentagon sounded a false nuclear alarm. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Glazunov:

So the alarm turned out false, but for several minutes it was believed real. An order was issued for strategic nuclear bombers to start their engines. Rocket units were alerted, and a special command post aircraft was scrambled. But the final demand did not come. It turned out a computer at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command had blundered. It false-sounded a Soviet nuclear attack. Incidentally, a similar mistake had been made before and it is sheer luck that both mistakes were detected in time. If they had not been caught a man could have made a mistake too.

With the war hysteria in the top echelons of the American administration this could easily have happened. That a mistake can lead to a nuclear disaster has already been discussed in detail and the recurrence of NORAD mistakes serves as a serious warning, the more so Washington now claims with criminal ease that nuclear war is not only possible but admissible. It seems the China syndrome is making itself felt. Washington's main strategist, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is calculating with computer-like calm that the exchange of first nuclear strikes will cost 10 percent of the population their lives. This, he claims, is not that terrifying at all, although 10 percent in this case are equivalent to millions upon millions of human lives.

For some reason Brzezenski and company hope Americans will not be in this 10 percent group. They hope a blow of retaliation will be dealt at any nation, or nations at that, but America--European nations for example.

The Pentagon has already worked out a concept of limited nuclear war in Europe. The cornerstone of the concept is to deploy a new generation of American intermediate range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, missiles that can hit targets deep inside the Soviet Union. According to American strategists, these missiles are to absorbe the retaliatory strike. But calculations may turn out miscalculations. What is significant is the fact that humanity is in imminent danger of nuclear disaster. Our age of nuclear missiles has brought this dilemma: Either mankind puts a stop to the arms race and moves towards disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, or it lives under a constant threat of annihilation.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries have underlined time and again that to avert nuclear war is the main task. They have underlined, too, that the only way to cope with this task is to outlaw nuclear weapons and rid mankind of them. Nuclear disarmament is the pivot of the Soviet program of disarmament. True, it is a task that calls for much effort. But there is a measure that needs good will alone: It is the proposal made by the Warsaw Treaty countries to all the participants in the all-European summit meeting, among them the United States, namely to sign a treaty on the non-first use of nuclear and conventional arms against one another. If there is no first strike there will not be a second or third one. This would be the way to ease tension in which mistakes like the ones the North American Air Defense Command has been committing can lead to irreparable consequences.

MUSAYELYAN CHIDES U.S. 'LIES' OF SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN

ID061043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 3

[Gennadiy Musayelyan article under the rubric "Facts and Fantasies": "Poisonous Smoke"]

[Text] In the inaccessible jungles of Africa there lives a tribe of Pygmies who use an unusual "weapon." Before attacking their enemies' village, the tribe's warriors secretly light fires around it and throw on them a grass that has powerful stupefying properties. When the unsuspecting people of the village, breathing the insidious smoke, lapse into semiconsciousness, the Pygmies freely grab their loot....

As many facts show, the Washington administration and the U.S. mass media that obey it are today resorting to similar tactics. The finest of anti-Sovietism that produce the poisonous propaganda smoke with which the authorities stupefy the consciousness of the world's inhabitants are blazing away on television screens and in the pages of influential bourgeois newspapers and magazines.

The Washington POST recently kindled another of these fires in its pages. Citing American intelligence services, the newspaper claims that the USSR, "in line with its strategy," is inciting "unruly ethnic minorities in Iran against the present government." The Russians, it says, have already "airdropped weapons to Kurdish insurgents," after which the latter attacked government outposts. Thus "Moscow is trying to carve out an independent Kordestan from Iran's territory," the newspaper provocatively concludes.

Of course, the latest Washington POST report is entirely groundless. In this connection one recalls the way, in April of this year, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, issued the "sensational" statement that the Russians were massing forces in the Transcaucasus, north of Iran.

Brzezinski's anti-Soviet falsehood was immediately denied by Iran's Government. Later U.S. State Department spokesman H. Carter was also forced to admit that the United States had "no evidence whatever" that the Soviet Union was preparing an "attack" on Iran. "Our own analysis does not support the claim that the Russian activity is targeted on the Iranian border," he said.

One would think the absurdity of the claims of a Soviet "military threat" to Iran was absolutely clear, period. But alas, this was merely another comma. In a recent speech in Cleveland, U.S. Vice President W. Mondale declared: "We have information that the Soviet Union is building a large military airfield in southwest Afghanistan at which new aircraft can be based to control the Persian Gulf."

Of course, this "sensation" too had a brief existence. Literally a few hours after consultations with competent experts W. Mondale had to take back his own words. His official spokesman admitted: "Following further analysis, the intelligence service reported that the information on the building of an airfield has not been confirmed."

It would not be hard to continue the list of fabrications of this kind. They have all been exposed. Nonetheless, as the Washington POST item shows, more and more new fables about the USSR's policy in the Near and Middle East are being invented in the United States. As for their true inspirers, let us cite the opinion of well-known American commentator Joseph Kraft. [paragraph continues]

"Correspondents in the capital," he points out, "do not hunt news; they are supplied with it by the government and various interest groups. This information is often at variance with the facts."

Kraft's statement is nothing exceptional. Back in the sixties Arthur Sylvester, former public relations assistant to the defense secretary, formulated a few rules American journalists ought, in his opinion, to follow. Here is one of them: "Patriotic duty requires you to circulate only information that shows the United States in a favorable light; if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, you are simply naive; the government has the right to lie to its people...."

Now let us ask ourselves just who is actually threatening Iran? The waters of the Arabian Sea bristle with the guns and missiles of 37 American warships. At U.S. military bases special saboteurs are rehearsing punitive operations. American newspapers are writing of the possible U.S. mining of Iranian ports and bomber strikes against the country's oil-fields. A White House conference held behind closed doors planned to continue active preparations for another incursion into Iran. Finally, a secret meeting between some kind of White House "special representative" and the former shah of Iran--attended by representatives of the Egyptian and Israeli military commands--was held in Cairo. The meeting discussed details of the U.S. military adventure against the Iranian state.

Thus certain circles need the carefully elaborated campaign of fabrications about the "Soviet threat" to Iran in order to divert attention from their own sinister preparations in the Middle East.

This approach to international relations in general and specific events in the Near and Middle East is explained by "ideological factors," in the opinion of America's THE NATION magazine. "American fears of political and social change," (?E. Klabb), staffer of Columbia University, writes in that magazine, "are constantly growing and this leads to relapses into cold war tactics. Complex situations in distant countries are viewed from an ideological angle and are often distorted by precooked artificial interpretations that take the place of objective analysis. Pretty often prejudice reigns where knowledge is needed." Anti-Sovietism merely exacerbates American policy's failures, which are prompted by objective factors and the general weakening of imperialism's positions in the world arena.

But like anyone who concocts similar fantasies, Washington will not succeed in achieving its aim. Remember the discomfiture of "father of the hydrogen bomb" E. Teller. When, in a speech in a lecture hall at the University of California, Los Angeles, he resorted to wild fabrications to the effect that "Russian tanks are heading for the Persian Gulf coast," one of the audience went up to the impudent liar and, as used to happen in Chaplin's movies, silenced him with a big piece of custard pie.

LEONTYEV CRITICIZES U.S.-PRC 'MILITARIST COLLUSION'

LD061445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Col A. Leontyev "Commentator's Notes": "Insidious Cards"]

[Text] "Peking duck is more tempting than Moscow borsch," an admirer of Beijing once exclaimed. The anti-Soviet Beijing dish is still enjoying success today among some people in the West. [paragraph continues]

This was reaffirmed yet again during the official visit to Washington by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

The guest presented his hosts with the complete set of slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union's policy over Afghanistan, new peace initiatives, dilated on the mythical "Soviet threat" to China, militated for the creation of a joint anti-Soviet alliance and called on the United States to "remain persistent" and "struggle tirelessly" against the USSR. His interlocutors hastened to share the Chinese views. The New York TIMES, in particular, has noted that the texts of the speeches exchanged by Defense Secretary H. Brown and Geng Biao were "astonishingly similar." Secretary of State E. Muskie declared: The two countries' viewpoints "were similar or idential" on all major international issues.

After the speeches "with the duck," the partners moved on to coordinating their aggressive plans. For this purpose another table was chosen which ought to be called a card table. Each partner endeavored to outplay the other by using his trump card. Gambling on the "China card," Washington incited the Maoists to further "parallel action" against the USSR and Afghanistan, and in the process was unstinting with compliments to the Maoist leadership. Thus after his meeting with Geng Biao President J. Carter called Beijing our "great new friend." However, the implication is that this "great friend" will be the U.S. junior partner.

For his part Geng Biao played the "America card." Parading his anti-Sovietism, he was clearly trying to press the United States into a confrontation with the Soviet Union. Beijing still hopes events will develop in accordance with the well-known Chinese parable: The "two tigers" will fight and the "wise money" can only gain by that. There is, it is true, some risk to the monkey as well, but Deng Xiaoping has stated that "China is so poor that it has nothing special to lose in the event of war."

Beijing has another cherished dream--to obtain access to the U.S. military arsenals so as to turn China into a mighty militarist power by the end of the century. The Maoists are swearing loyalty to America and hatred to the USSR. And concessions are being made across the ocean.

The United States has agreed to sell Beijing such types of military hardware as radar stations, C-130 transport aircraft, each costing about $7 million, helicopters, equipment for testing jet engines, heavy tractor units, equipment for various types of communications, and antenna installations for early-warning radars. Washington also approved the export to China of equipment and technology to produce certain types of computers, helicopters and other so-called "dual-purpose" "goods" that can be used for both civilian and military purposes.

It is true the Maoists would like to get more--"surface-to-air" missiles, the latest F-15 and F-18 warplanes, and much more besides. Clearly this too was discussed. Asked whether China would buy weapons from the United States, Geng Biao replied after the end of the talks: "I believe this possibility will emerge in the future."

When he welcomed the Chinese guest the Pentagon head proclaimed the start of an "important new stage in the development of the relations between the two countries' armed forces." Hitherto things have been confined to the exchange of military delegations and reciprocal visits to military facilities. The press has reported that the United States and Beijing intend to "plan joint operations." Isn't this what Mister Brown means by a "new stage"?

The deliveries of military equipment mean Washington is providing a material base for China's aggressive policy and encouraging the country to launch new adventures against Vietnam, Kampuchea, India and other countries. After all, it is no secret that China claims from neighboring states territories whose total area is more than the territory of China itself. Nor is it any secret that even today Beijing keeps on about the "inevitability" and even "usefulness" of another war.

The militarist collusion in Washington poses a threat to all countries and peoples and to the security of the United States itself. Once they have secured American weapons and organized, with American help, the production of modern armaments, the Beijing mandarins will consult with the United States over whom to drop bombs on. They have their own self-seeking calculations. Just recently Beijing tested a missile capable of delivering a nuclear strike against the United States. What guarantee is there that "friendship" with the "Middle Empire" will, as President Carter believes, yield Americans "substantial dividends" in the future. Won't these resemble the dividends once received at Pearl Harbor?

In short, the lovers of Peking duck have something to think about. The drake's mate is a perfidious bird...

'DAGERS' From Alliance

LD071026 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The United States is no longer following an even-handed policy toward China and the Soviet Union. This has been announced in Washington by Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs. We bring you a comment by observer Igor Dmitriyev:

It is hardly a coincidence that Mr Holbrooke announced about a tilt toward China shortly after the 10-day visit of Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao. So much attention has been paid to military aspects of Sino-American relations during the visit that it was no longer possible to conceal a clear anti-Soviet tilt in Washington's policy. For the first time ever a major country, formerly described in the United States as communist, is going to receive American arms, radar, transport planes, communications equipment, trucks and helicopters. What is even more important is that China was promised modern dual-use [as heard] technology. Since Chinese goal number one is to become a military superpower, there is no doubt that United States' technology will be used for making weapons.

Any political deal is made in the hope that its gains will offset the inevitable losses. By siding with China the United States is not winning a friend; neither of them has, in fact, discussed friendship at length. United States' and Chinese officials have preferred to discuss parallel political interests. So instead of winning a friend, Washington believes it wins an ally that could be used in a risky gamble of surrounding the Soviet Union. They reason in Washington that while China is still to weak to be a direct military threat to America she is close to the USSR and cannot be ignored by the Soviets. Washington's new ally has always rejected any constructive steps to defuse world tension. China has preached the inevitability of a new war. So by gaining such an ally, the United States automatically winds up in the same camp with it and will have to dollow the same policy, and it is bound to bring more tension and instability and also fresh rounds in the arms race instead of arms limitation.

The biggest loss, however, may well be ahead, and it will be a shocking realization that instead of using China, the United States itself has been used. Only it may be too late to change anything and the price for a miscalculation may be enormous.

Speaking at Harvard University on Thursday, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance criticized the Carter administration for taking simplistic solutions and diverting American energies from the struggle to shape change in constructive directions. He warned that this was bound to lead America into error if not disaster.

VANCE CALLS FOR BALANCE IN U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD062112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New York, 6 June, TASS--Former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, who resigned as a token of his disagreement with the foreign policy of the current U.S. administration, has been sharply critical of Washington's bid for military power, its interference in the domestic affairs of other states and its attempts to impose its will upon them. Speaking before graduates of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusets, he stated that this course is built upon "thoughtless self-deception which could lead to mistakes if not to catastrophe." C. Vance warned against the "dangerous new nostalgia" for the times when, in his words, U.S. military power was regarded as supreme.

The former secretary of state condemned the "sharp fluctuations" of the administration in its relations with the Soviet Union and called on the government to pursue an "even course" with regard to the USSR and not to allow "fits of hysterics." The United States must take all measures to achieve a limit on the rivalry between the two countries, he said, remarking that this goal can be achieved on the basis of "patience, stability, clarity and constancy."

Meanwhile, he said that the United States must maintain military equivalence with the Soviet Union and warned that "it would be naive to suppose that the USSR will permit America to rush into the lead."

C. Vance stressed that the use of military force "must not be the preferred reaction of U.S. policy to the domestic policies of other countries." We believe, he said, that we have the right to determine our own future and must respect the right of other countries to do so. It is erroneous to think that the United States can possess the authority to dictate its wishes to the world, to dominate the Soviet Union, for example, or can if it wishes stop the latter from being a superpower. "This outmoded idea is engendered not by the realities of the present day but by a yearning for the past," C. Vance said. "In possessing a greater territory than any other country on earth, the Soviet Union has its own interests and objectives. Having overcome economic backwardness and the devastation wrought by war it has created an enormous military and industrial potential which we must not underate..."

It is naive to think, the former secretary of state continued, that the Russians will choose to behave in conformity with our rules, just as we will not accept their rules. It is naive to consider that they will consent to being a secondary military power if we do not consent to being one.

We must, C. Vance went on, not only conserve the global military balance, but also the balance in political relations with the Soviet Union. In the coming years the USSR and the United States will have even more difficult work to do to avoid very serious confrontations. "The way in which we shall construct our relations with the Soviet Union will possibly be the severest test of the maturity of our judgement, of our sober understanding of the real interests and of our capability to exercise leadership. In our approach to relations with Moscow we cannot afford any crazy zigzags and hysteria."

C. Vance declared that the United States must not resort to the policy of "military solutions" to international problems which arise. The reliance upon military force and attempts to substitute it for diplomacy distract from the constructive quest and are just stupid, he said.

Referring to the Carter administration's decision to defer ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting strategic offensive arms (SALT II) under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, C. Vance said that neither these events nor the impending U.S. presidential election "provide sufficient grounds for avoiding the adoption of decisions which are in our national interests." It is too simple in an election year to allow "political moves which at first sight may appear very adroit to engender an inconsistent course of policy." SALT II, the former secretary of state said, is the symbol of our hopes for the strengthening of peace, our adherence to the efforts directed toward strengthening security via armaments control and the process of resolving disagreement through negotiation. He stressed that the SALT II treaty must be ratified by the U.S. Senate before the end of the year.

NEWSPAPER CITED ON CIA SUPPORT TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD081542 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Washington, June 8, TASS--As is reported by the newspaper Philadephia INQUIRER, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency actively supplies bandit formations on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with weapons and other combat materiel. With this aim, the newspaper writes, the CIA over a number of months purchased firearms and other military equipment of non-American make in world markets and secretly sent them to Afghanistan. The newspaper points out that the CIA thus "covered up traces" in order to remove from the United States all suspicions in being involved in subversive actions against the Afghan people. Special services of the United States send large consignments of weapons by a tested channel--through Pakistan, on the territory of which gangs of Afghan mercenaries are known to be formed. As is reported by the UPI, U.S. officials categorically refuse to confirm the Philadelphia newspaper's report. A spokesman of the Department of State, Passage, has said that the Department of State has a number of such reports, but it, certainly, does not comment on any of them for the obvious causes.

SENATE ENDORSES 'INTELLIGENCE CONTROL ACT OF 1980'

LD041616 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 4, TASS--On Tuesday the U.S. Senate endorsed the draft "intelligence control act of 1980" which removes the last obstacles to the CIA's "secret" operations at home and abroad. As is known, after the scandalous exposures of the CIA's unlawful operations at the beginning of the 1970's--political assassinations, the overthrows of progressive regimes, and the conduct of "undeclared wars" in Asia, Africa and Latin America--the U.S. Congress had to somewhat limit the freedom of actions of the espionage agency. Thus, the Congress adopted the Hughes-Ryan amendment which made it binding for the CIA to carry out "secret operations" abroad only with the President's approval and with a preliminary notification of a number of Congress committees. The CIA immediately launched an intensive campaign to remove those restrictions and found in that an influential ally in the shape of the Jimmy Carter administration. In his "State of the Union" address in January this year, President Carter directly called for removal of "unjustified restrictions" on the actions of the U.S. espionage agency. The bill adopted by the Senate on Tuesday fully meets this demand. It cancels the Hughes-Ryan amendment and cuts down to two the number of Congress committees to which the CIA should periodically report. The cloak-and-dagger boys are getting the right to conduct "secret operations" abroad without a preliminary notification of Congress. "Particularly delicate" of such operations remain unknown to the legislators altogether even post-factum--for this it is enough for the President to refer to their being of importance to U.S. national security. The adopted bill is part and parcel of an all-embracing "reform" of U.S. intelligence bodies. The "reform" was worked out by the administration in February this year.

CONGRESS OVERRIDES PRESIDENT'S VETO ON GAS TAX

LD071011 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The U.S. President lost a sharp conflict with Congress over his decision to impose a supplementary tax on all sorts of petrol. The unpopular measure caused the Senate and the House of Representatives to veto the measure. Jimmy Carter, however, votoed the congressional decision saying that higher prices for petrol might help reduce the oil consumption in this country. Outraged by the fact that the White House ignored the congressional and public opinion, both the Senate and the House overrode the presidential veto by an overwhelming majority. Had the tax been adopted, it would have cost Americans an additional 10,300 million dollars a year to be added to the superprofits of oil monopolies which are expected to get another trillion dollars in the coming five years under the government energy conservation programme. What is remarkable in the conflict is that it is for the first time in 28 years that a Democrat-controlled Congress refused to remain loyal to a Democratic president and rejected his veto. Observers note that this reflected U.S. legislators' profound discontent with the activity of the President and his administration.

PRAVDA CITES ARTICLE ON IRAN POLICY BY GUS HALL

LD051021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 5

[Text] New York, 29 May TASS--Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has written an article in the New York TIMES in which he called on Washington to make a radical change in its policy toward Iran. We must finish once and for all with Pentagon and CIA plans for overt or secret interference in Iran, he stressed. The United States must publicly give strict undertakings not to interfere in that country's affairs. The U.S. communists' leader pointed out that such an undertaking may be guaranteed by the following concrete measures: the withdrawal of all U.S. naval forces from the waters adjacent to Iran; the repeal of all the so-called "sanctions" against Iran; the unfreezing of Iranian deposits in U.S. banks and the return of Iran to the huge financial resources removed from the country by the shah and his entourage; the restoration of normal diplomatic relations; the ending of the victimization of students and other Iranian citizens presently in the United States; the beginning of negotiations on establishing a peace zone in the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. Government, the article continues, must understand once and for all that Iran is experiencing a great national-democratic revolution. Whatever its internal problems, Iran is a sovereign nation, no longer ruled by the shah's repressive regime nor the SAVAK, the CIA-trained bloody secret police force. Decisively censuring the recent U.S. act of banditry in Iran, Hall writes: Let us speak frankly. There are people in the Pentagon and the White House for whom the hostages have become a permanent pretext for armed intervention.

In the eyes of the Iranians, the CPUSA general secretary continues, the operations to "free" the hostages bore all the characteristics of an armed intervention planned to coincide with a counterrevolutionary uprising against the Iranian Government. For the Iranian people this operation bore traces of the CIA-organized coup of 1953 which resulted in the overthrow of Iranian Prime Minister Mossadeq.

Any new attempt to repeat the military action or to conduct a CIA operation which outwardly would look like an "internal" one or one organized from the territory of a neighboring Arab country, Hall warns, threatens the outbreak of a military conflagration throughout the Persian Gulf region.

COMMENT ON RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS

OW062123 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Lazhin commentary: "Ball Kicked Into One's Own Goal"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO has published an article on the Moscow Olympics in its international comment column. The absurd attack on the Olympic games by the author of the article, who conceals his rage poorly, is no different from the current attacks by U.S. papers and magazines. RENMIN RIBAO has failed in its attempt to convince its readers (?of the effectiveness) of the boycott of the Olympic games instigated by the imperialist bloc. To create a basis for the boycott, the RENMIN RIBAO said: Two-fifths of the member countries of the International Olympic Committee will not participate in the next Olympic games. But the paper did not mention that the number of countries that will participate in the Moscow Olympic games is exactly the same as the number that participated in the Montreal Olympic games.

RENMIN RIBAO gloated over the U.S. and West German athletes not participating in the games. Like Western yellow journalism, it told a tasteless joke, saying that this was going to be a sports meet between the Soviet Union and East European countries. This joke was obviously intended for readers who did not know the truth. What serves as adequate proof of the matter is that the 85 countries which will compete in the Soviet capital include all the countries advanced in athletics in the five continents of the world, like Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, Algeria, Ethiopia, India, Australia, New Zealand and Finland. Highly skilled athletes from fraternal socialist countries, such as Democratic Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Cuba and Czechoslovakia, naturally will participate in the Moscow games. In addition, there will be athletes from Vietnam, Angola, Zimbabwe and other countries participating in Olympic games for the first time.

To curry favor with the imperialists, the Beijing leaders have deprived Chinese athletes of the possibility of taking part in the Olympic games. Their distress is understandable. For decades Chinese athletes constantly hoped to participate in the Olympic games so that they could compete with the best athletes in the world on an equal basis. Now they have no choice but wait another 4 years before they can participate in the Olympic games. This, however, will depend on whether U.S. politicians will attempt to split up the Olympic movement, and to drag the Beijing rulers into their own adventurous actions in the athletic field.

The writer of the RENMIN RIBAO commentary sighed with a touching tone: The type of contest the Moscow games will turn out to be is imaginable!

Mr editor of the RENMIN RIBAO, please do not worry. The Moscow games will be a sports meet that all athletes and not just people in the world hope to see, a grand festival of peace and friendship and a high performance of athletic and sports skills.

The purpose of the Beijing rulers in not allowing Chinese athletes to leave the country is to keep them from attending the current Olympic games, from experiencing the Soviet people's warmth and hospitality and from seeing the Soviet people's ease of mind and high living standards.

If Chinese athletes see all this, they surely will tell their relatives and friends of the spectacular events and friendly atmosphere at the Moscow games. That, of course, is not what the Beijing authorities want. They have long made anti-Soviet slander their speciality and concentrated on activities designed to vilify the true conditions in the Soviet Union.

It is highly regrettable that the athletes of some countries cannot participate in the Olympic games, not because of their own mistakes, still less because of their own wishes. They include the Chinese athletes, which is also very regrettable. But the important thing is that the 1980 Olympic games will be held as planned, will be sufficiently representative and will give a new push to the growth and strengthening of the Olympic movement, which reflects mankind's longing for peace.

As to those in Beijing, who harbor evil intentions, follow the U.S. imperialist footsteps, stubbornly undermine the Olympic games and try to turn it into (?a mess), a special expression in the sports field can be used to describe them: They have kicked the ball into their own goal.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT FOR 1980 SIGNED

ID061044 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 6, TASS--A trade and payments agreement for 1980 has been signed here today between the Soviet Union and the PRC. On behalf of the two governments the agreement was signed by Ivan Grishin, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Zhen Tuobin, China's deputy foreign trade minister. The signing ceremony was attended by China's Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and Soviet Ambassador to the PRC Ilya Shcherbakov.

KOMMUNIST DESCRIBES GROWING ANTI-MAOISM IN PRC

ID061402 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet magazine KOMMUNIST draws attention to the growing movement against Maoism in China, which the authorities are trying to brutally supress. Demonstrators of workers and students have become more frequent and peasants have been easing land and good supplies. Beijing's foreign policy is coming under ever stronger criticism, especially its anti-Soviet hysteria, total mobilization and rapprochement with the United States. The Soviet journal reports numerous cases when anti-government demonstrations in China have been fired upon; it also speaks of a wave of executions of opponents of the regime. There are close to 10 million political prisoners in 900 concentration camps all over the country.

GENG BIAO STOPS IN JAPAN UPON RETURN FROM WASHINGTON

LD071510 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 7, TASS--Geng Biao, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, head of the Secretariat of the Military Council of the Central Committee of the CPC, arrived in the Japanese capital today on his way from Washington to Beijing. As the local press reports, during the two-day unofficial visit this figure who is one of leading Beijing specialists in the military field is to meet with the heads of the National Defence Agency and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Local observers' opinion is that Geng Biao intends to use the present stopover in Tokyo to discuss matters connected with Japan's participation in the U.S.-Chinese military-political cooperation to which Washington and Beijing attach an increasing importance.

The agreement reached during Geng Biao's visit to the United States on the sale of U.S. military equipment to China is indicative of a further activation of the process of the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement aimed at knocking together a reactionary anti-Soviet alliance into which its creators seek to draw Japan as well.

Geng Biao's present visit is viewed here as a continuation of China's diplomatic offensive on Japan, offensive the bearer of which was Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the PRC, who visited Tokyo recently. The Chinese leader sought to use to the utmost the wide opportunities given to him by the Japanese side for intimidating the Japanese by a mythical 'Soviet military threat' and for urging Japan on to increase the might of the armed forces and to develop aggressive military alliance with the USA.

The stops which are being taken by Beijing with an active assistance of the USA and which are aimed at drawing Japan into a tripartite anti-Soviet alliance meet with support among certain circles in Tokyo which rashly expect to achieve some political benefits on that basis. Those shortsighted expectations are fraught with a serious danger for Japan.

TSVETOV CRITICIZES U.S.-JAPANESE JOINT OPERATIONS PLANS

OW080031 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to ASAHI SHIMBUN, joint Japan-U.S. operational plans are being drafted by the military authorities of the two countries. Our Tokyo correspondent, Tsvetov, has filed the following report:

The plans are concerned with combat actions to be taken jointly by the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF], the U.S. naval air units at Iwakuni Base, the U.S. Air Force unit at Yokota Base and the U.S. Marine Corps stationed on Okinawa. The plans are extremely detailed, even down to the number of torpedoes needed in combat by the two countries' forces.

According to ASAHI SHIMBUN, some of the plans will be adjusted after the two countries have conducted joint military exercises. Upon completion of the plans, joint exercises are expected to be carried out on a larger scale. According to the plans, Japan's Ground SDF will carry out joint maneuvers with the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa at the Fuji exercise grounds beginning early next year.

The planners have two objectives in mind. The first is to stimulate Japan to strengthen its military capacity. The Pentagon makes no secret that the plans will explicitly point out to Japan, in the eyes of U.S. generals, the inadequacy of the Japanese SDF military equipment.

The second objective is to force Japan to take a more active role as a conspirator in promoting the United States' aggressive Asian strategy. While drafting the plans, the military authorities of both Japan and the United States have always kept in mind that the plans are to be used in combat against the Soviet Union.

ASAHI SHIMBUN reports that the plans are drafted in the form of a joint operation to deal with a Soviet incursion into the northernmost Japanese Island of Hokkaido. The plans also cover joint Japan-U.S. operations to protect the sealanes from Japan to the Philippines and the Marianas against Soviet attack.

It is obvious that the plans have been worked out as a political provocation. The Soviet Union has repeatedly made clear that the assumption of a Soviet attack against Japan is utterly preposterous. Such an assumption is simply contradictory to Soviet foreign policy, which aims at peaceful coexistence with all other countries. Such an assumption is also contradictory to the concrete measures of Soviet diplomacy.

Despite the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government, the Soviet Union has not withdrawn any of its proposals for strengthening exchanges and ties between the two countries in various fields, including economy and culture. Therefore, the political objective of the plans is to keep Japan from accepting these proposals as well as to aggravate its relations with the Soviet Union by provoking the Soviet Union as the plans are explicitly threatening in nature.

The assumption of a Soviet invasion is dismissed as simply preposterous by the people in Hokkaido.

(Tasuo Hamamori), mayor of (Wakkanai), says: We flatly refuse to think of our future by assuming the Soviet Union is a potential enemy. Why do we have to assume that they will land in Hokkaido? (Kasuo Miharu), former chairman of the (Toyotomi) town fisherman's cooperative in (Soya) city, says: You will only get laughed at if you talk about a Soviet invasion.

JAPAN'S PACIFIC BASIN PLAN DIRECTED AGAINST USSR

OW090610 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Commentary by Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] On the personal instructions of the prime minister, a group was formed in Japan in March 1979 to study the question of cooperation in the Pacific basin. This group has recently come up with a recommendation addressed to the government.

A look at the recommendation shows that a plan is hidden behind such flowery words as cooperation and mutual assistance. The plan is to create in the Pacific basin a closed alliance incorporating Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the ROK, the Latin American countries and the ASEAN member nations. This alliance does not envisage the participation of socialist countries but China's participation is strongly recommended.

Judging from the recommendation, this alliance is certain to take on a naked anti-Soviet character. While the study group was still in the process of drafting its recommendation, the United States approved the recommendation. When Chairman Wolff of the Asian and Pacific Subcommittee of the U.S. Congress visited Tokyo in January, he supported the group's recommendation in general.

The military nature of the new Pacific alliance is not clearly stated in the recommendation. While the recommendation was being prepared, however, Japan and the United States took concrete steps to form a military alliance among the nations mentioned in the recommendation.

As soon as the study group started its work, Japan and the United States began maneuvers to draw South Korea [minami chosen] into the Japan-U.S. military alliance, and Japan took the first step to join the ANZUS military bloc through Washington's mediation. Washington is striving to revive the so-called Manila pact of 1954, which served as the foundation for SEATO.

The Japanese government is not opposed to Beijing's proposal to form a military block to be comprised of China, the United States, Japan, and some developing countries in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific basin. Thus, the so-called coordination of efforts to protect the free international economic system in the Pacific basin, as stated in the recommendation, actually means to unify the bilateral or multilateral military cooperation which either has already been established or is scheduled to be established in the days to come.

The recommendation made by the group studying the question of cooperation in the Pacific basin takes on a very clear character. If this recommendation is translated into practice, an additional source of tension will emerge in the Pacific basin.

SOUTH KOREA MOVES TOWARD 'OVERT MILITARY DICTATORSHIP'

LD090921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Toward Overt Military Dictatorship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 June--The reactionary Seoul clique has halted the preparation of a new constitution for South Korea. It had been under way since the beginning of the year by a committee of deputies of the National Assembly (parliament). By order of the military authorities, these "civilians" have now been removed from participation in the review of the Draconian 1972 "constitution."

Having drowned in blood the uprising of the citizens of Kwangju, the Seoul butchers are rushing to set up an overt military dictatorship. They have introduced a state of emergency throughout South Korea.

The National Assembly has in fact been dispersed. All the reins of government are now concentrated in the hands of the recently set up special Council of National Security whose dominant positions are occupied by "hawks" from the military leadership headed by the recently appeared dictator, Gen Chon Tu-hwan.

KWP JOURNAL DELEGATION VISITS KOMMUNIST OFFICES

LD051203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Experience Exchanged"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP] a delegation of the journal KULLOJA (THE WORKER), the organ of the KWO, has visited the USSR, where it familiarized itself with the work experience of the journal KOMMUNIST. The delegation had talks at the journal's editorial office, visited Leningrad and was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

FURTHER ON MOSCOW VISIT OF INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Joint Press Statement

LD070945 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--follows a Soviet-Indian joint press statement:

At the invitation of the Government of the USSR, the Minister of External Affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from June 3 to 7, 1980.

During his stay in Moscow the minister of external affairs of India laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to Moscow, the Indian minister and his party visited Leningrad.

The minister of external affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to whom he conveyed greetings from the president and the prime minister of India.

Talks were held with A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR.

P.V. Narasimha Rao also had a meeting with I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and co-chairman of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The talks and discussions were conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides reviewed the development of their bilateral relations and also a wide range of international questions of mutual interest. They agreed to continue in future as well to exchange views on such questions through appropriate contacts.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and India contributed to peace and stability in Asia and mutual trust and are developing in the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The two sides reviewed the progress of long-term agreements encompassing the key spheres and directions of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

The two sides reiterated their determination to continue developing and strengthening in every way the close relations between the USSR and India in the interest of the two peoples.

Having exchanged views on major international problems the two sides noted with satisfaction that the positions of the Soviet Union and India on the questions discussed were close.

The Soviet Union and India reaffirmed their conviction that the process of international detente should be extended to all regions of the globe and reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation among states. They expressed their firm resolve to continue and support the struggle for ending the arms race and against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of domination.

The minister of external affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, thanked the leaders of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation during his stay in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Indian leaders he conveyed an invitation to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to pay an official visit to India. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The minister of external affairs extended an invitation to A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, to pay an official visit to India. The invitation was also accepted with gratitude.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by the minister of external affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao and consider them a positive contribution to the development of mutual understanding and friendship between the Soviet Union and India.

Rao Press Conference

LD061904 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--The talk with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev was concrete, business-like and very useful, P.V. Narashimha Rao today told a press conference for Soviet and Indian journalists. The Indian minister for external affairs is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

The minister stressed that the talk with Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed that relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union are based on a firm foundation and have good prospects. And we, the minister said, shall develop and strengthen in positive spirit the relations of friendship and cooperation which we regard traditional. India attaches much importance to that, and the visit to the USSR is another step in the desired direction.

A meeting between representative of the Soviet public and P.V. Narisimha Rao was held on the same day.

Speakers at the meeting stressed that Soviet-Indian relations are successfully developing on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. They correspond to the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples, to the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

P.V. Narisimha Rao said that relations between India and the Soviet Union are deep and comprehensive. Their cooperation in economy, culture and many other spheres of life is expanding with each year. The Indian people values its friendship with the great Soviet people. This friendship is rooted deep in the past. The present relations between the two ocuntries are based on the firm foundation of common ideals.

The guest visited in Moscow the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Progress Publishing House, and several Olympic facilities.

Conclusion of Visit

LD070743 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the republic of India, left Moscow today. He was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials. Among the send-off party was Inder Kumar Gujral, the ambassador of India to the USSR.

Return to Delhi

LD071442 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 7, TASS--Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao returned to Delhi today after an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Mr Rao made a statement in the Delhi airport stressing the importance of his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his talks with Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, on bilateral relations and a number of current international issues. The Indian foreign minister said the talks were a major contribution to the cause of understanding as well as strengthening Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. India is convinced, Narasimha Rao said in conclusion, that these relations would be strengthened further in the interests of both countries.

USSR, INDIA SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD090925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "New Stage in Cooperation"]

[Text] On 3 June at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences a program of scientific cooperation was signed between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian National Academy of Sciences for 1980-1985.

Soviet and Indian scientists have achieved significant successes in past years in the field of geophysics, the chemistry of natural compounds, low temperature physics, plasma astrophysics and the study of lunar rock. The new program plans joint research in mathematics, theoretical physics, genetics and biochemistry.

The document was signed by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. Ramalingaswami, president of the Indian National Academy of Sciences.

KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL WORKERS' MEETING

LD071400 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 7, TASS--Afghan workers express their resolute support for the People's Democratic Party (PDPA) and the Government of Afghanistan in their efforts to build a new society without exploitation of man by man, says a resolution adopted by workers' representatives at a meeting held in the Afghan capital. The document stresses the Afghan workers' preparedness to defend the gains of the country's working people, and the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of their motherland against attacks by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and reactionary forces in the region.

The workers' meeting was addressed by the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal. He stressed that no one in the world could take decisions on Afghanistan's destiny ignoring the will of this country's people and the opinion of the DRA Government.

The heroic working people of Afghanistan led by a young working class, Babrak Karmal said, march forward to a bright future united in one broad national front with all public organizations and patriotic forces under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal pointed out the important role of the working class in the country's life. He stressed that POPA was open to conscientious workers' and working peasants. At the same time he called for barring the way to the party to all sorts of opportunists, dissenters and power-greedy, bureaucratic, anti-popular and counter-revolutionary elements.

All those who come out today against the people of Afghanistan and its lawful government or are scheming against them are sure to be exposed and their schemes will be a complete failure, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion.

AFGHAN, USSR COMMERCE CHAMBERS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD071642 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 7, TASS--A cooperation agreement between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Afghan Chamber of Commerce was signed today in the Afghan capital. On behalf of the Soviet side, the agreement was signed by Nuriddin Mukhitdinov, deputy chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who is now on a visit here, and on the Afghan side by Mirchand Varma, president of the DRA Chamber of Commerce.

The agreement provides for a regular exchange of information on economics and external trade which may be of mutual interest, and the necessary assistance in organizing exhibitions and fairs, symposiums, seminars and so on, held in the USSR and the DRA.

Speaking after the signing of the document, president of the DRA Chamber of Commerce Mirchand Varma stressed that the agreement was sure to contribute to the further development of the two countries' mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation and to promoting friendship and understanding between Soviet and Afghan people.

BAKHTAR ON POISONING OF STUDENTS IN KABUL

LD081712 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 8, TASS--According to the BAKHTAR News Agency, bandit elements and mercenaries of imperialism today poisoned drinking water at Kabul's Bibi-Mahro School and at the Soraya Lyceum. As a result of the poisoning, 60 pupils and teachers were taken to hospital where they were given urgent medical aid. As is noted here this inhuman action has the aim to intimidate Kabul school and lyceum pupils, so that they should interrupt the normal studies. For the purpose, bandits resort to their most disgusting methods up to encroaching upon lives of children. But the residents of the Afghan capital would not be misled by reaction, the agency stresses.

Denial of Charges

BK090327 Hong Kong AFP in English 0223 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 9 June (AFP)--About a dozen senior officials of the regime of slain Afghan ruler Hafizullah Amin and a well-known guerrilla leader were executed in Afghanistan for "their crimes against the nation", Radio Kabul monitored here reported Sunday.

Meanwhile, rebel sources today described as "absurd, totally baseless and an absolute lie" a Kabul Radio report that Muslim freedom fighters had poisoned the water supply in Kabul's two girls' schools, an act which resulted in the death of two girl students Sunday.

Kabul Radio said that a number of girls from Kabul's Sorya and Bibi-Mahro girls' schools were taken to hospital in precarious condition. The two girls reportedly died "as a result of poisoning of drinking water tanks by the troublemakers".

In an immediate reaction, the rebel Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said late last night that the "latest Soviet propaganda against the Muslim freedom fighters was to defame the pure Islamic struggle of Mojahedin (holy warriors) to root out communism from Afghanistan."

The Muslim rebel group said that in fact "the two girls were tortured and threatened first by the barbaric Russians for their courageous role during the anti-Soviet strike" in Kabul.

The girls, said to have played a major role in organizing anti-Soviet student demonstrations in Kabul, were shot dead after refusing to submit to the wishes of Soviet troops, the sources said.

One of the girls, from Soraya Girls' High School, had gunned down two Russian officers during the street demonstrations, the sources added.

"By resorting to such filthy propaganda against Muslim warriors, the Russians and their agents cannot control our movement which has engulfed the entire country", they said.

KARMAL MEETS WITH PASHTUN REPRESENTATIVES

LD081724 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 8, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has received elders and representatives of a number of Pashtun tribes which inhabit the south eastern province of Paktia.

The enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the April revolution, he said in a talk, planned to divide between them our homeland. The United States, China, Britain and some other countries and also reactionary forces of the region took part in the making of those plans. They thus thought to erase the name of Afghanistan from the map of the world.

To further those plans, said Babrak Karmal, our enemies are ready to wage a war of destruction of 6-million Pashtuns and other nationalities of Afghanistan. International imperialism, the United States and China are enemies of the Moslems of the whole world, said the leader of Afghanistan, and urged all peoples of the country to rally closer together to defend the homeland. He emphasized that no force would be able to impose its will upon the freedom-loving Afghan people.

The elders of tribes, who were present at the meeting, assured the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that along with the revolutionary government they would wage resolute struggle against aggression from outside.

GAYDAR INTERVIEWS AFGHAN ARMY OFFICER ON FIGHTING

LD082236 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] First a dispatch from Afghanistan sent in by Timur Gaydar, a Soviet journalist. We were flying eastward, flying along a gorge right into the heart of a mountain land. A major of the Afghan Army tapped me on the shoulder. "Look down", he said, "the Doshmans must have been over here." I could plainly see a road cut along the steep slope of the gorge; near a rivulet I spotted an overturned bus all burnt out and further off a blown-up bridge.

I asked what the word "Doshmans" stood for--rebel? "No", said the major, "our people have a long history and they use exact words. At one time we fought the British. Afghan warriors used to call themselves 'Mojahedin Khalq', which means 'sacrificial for the people'. Then several tribes rose up against the shah; they were called the Ashrars or rebels. However, these ones are called "Doshmans'," and he pulled out a pack of photographs.

I took a close look. One of the pictures showed a group of 30 trudging along a snow driven path. Then they were in a semicircle posing for a snapshot. One could discern their ammunition, American and Chinese-made submachine guns and long-range rifles with optical sights. There were two machineguns. Another shot--a man lying on the ground all bound up; right nearby a bandit had poised an axe at the ready to chop off the head. But he doesn't look at the victim; he looks into the [word indistinct] lens. And here comes the axe down--off with the head!

"We don't know the man who was killed. We found the camera among the belongings of a routed gang and developed the film." (?Then) [word indistinct] the major recounts the tactics and methods used by the gangs which infiltrate Afghanistan from abroad. These are the gangs that the Afghan Army has to fight. For the most part they operate in groups numbering 30 to 40 men each. Before there were larger gangs. They preferred to lay ambushes near bridges or bottlenecks. They blow up a bridge and then open fire from eminences having a commanding overlook. If they encounter a strong army unit they let through combat reconnaissance and security; then all of a suddent they open fire and retreat. So theirs is a hit-and-run tactic. They also mine roads and lurk in the vicinity ready to use fire arms and machine guns. Professional guidance is manifest. Many large gangs have already been (?deployed).

AFGHAN FOREIGN TRADE, DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

LD051259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA correspondent K. Rashidov under the rubric "Reportage from Afghanistan": "Full Support for the Positive Initiative."]

[Excerpt] Kabul--Afghan goods are in demand on international markets. Replying to questions from a correspondent of the newspaper the Kabul NEW TIMES, a spokesman for the Afghan Ministry of Commerce's Export Development Department said that merely during its visit to the recent international trade fair in Czechoslovakia the Afghan delegation concluded several contracts with foreign firms worth a total of $3 million.

Trade and economic cooperation is developing particularly intensively between Afghanistan and the socialist community countries. A recent Afghan Council of Ministers session confirmed a project submitted by the relevant ministries under which it is planned to obtain large consignments of various equipment from the socialist countries.

The growth and strengthening of mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres of the economy with the socialist community states meets with the approval of all sections of Afghan society. Local newspapers are commenting widely on the agreement recently concluded between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia on cooperation in the economic, technical and scientific spheres.

The Afghan working people are expressing full support for the Afghan Government's positive initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the existing problems with the objective of a complete and guaranteed halt to aggressive acts against Afghanistan and the elimination of the tension which has arisen. The Afghan Government's recent statement that it is willing to normalize relations with Iran and Pakistan and its specific proposals on this question are being described here as an important political document.

While proposing to neighboring countries that bilateral relations be built on the principles of peace and cooperation, the Afghan people are at the same time well aware of the serious threat posed by the provocative actions of imperialism and reaction. They are firmly guarding the revolution and defending their sovereignty and legitimate right to decide their own destiny. This is the theme of speeches made by participants in meetingss and rallies now being held in the country. This is also demonstrated by the measures to halt the raids launched from abroad by terrorists and saboteurs and by the fitting rebuff they are receiving from Afghan patriots.

The newspapers report that the other day subunits of the Afghan Army and security forces, with the active support of the population, discovered and neutralized a sabotage center in the township of Doshi which was run and equipped from across the border. This center was established for the purpose of organizing terrorist acts in Afghan cities. During the operation 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 firearms, communications equipment and night vision optical devices were seized. Another report, published in the newspaper HEWAD, states: "During an operation to wipe out terrorist gangs in Ghazni province 235 U.S.-Chinese and Pakistani-made weapons of various kinds were captured."

The Afghan public was highly indignant at the terrorists' most recent raid. In Herat recently saboteurs tried to throw a grenade filled with nerve gas through the window of a building housing the local people's militia station. The grenade bore the label "made in USA." These are the facts and the imperialist and reactionary forces cannot shut themselves off from them with the anti-Afghan propaganda ballyhoo raised in the West. "What is it that we now need most of all?" (Asad Ismaili), a worker in a Kabul knitwear factory, asked me. "We want to work in peace, without being threatened or prevented from building a new life." The entire Afghan people are of the same opinion. They want to build new plants and factories, to grow grain and cotton and to study and work for the future. This determination is a sure guarantee that the counterrevolutionary and antipopular acts aimed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be a complete failure.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH PAKISTANI LEADERS

LD071305 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 7, TASS--The Pakistani press reports an "unplanned" meeting of Chinese foreign minister Huang Hua with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq here last night. As the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES points out, ostensibly in connection with an hour-long delay in the departure of the plane bound for Scandinavian countries, Huang Hua called on the Pakistani president at his residence in Rawalpindi. According to a report of the newspaper MUSLIM, Huang Hua described his meeting with Ziaul Haq as "unofficial, cordial and friendly", stating that questions of the situation in the region and the results of the recent visit of Hua Guofeng, premier of China's State Council, to Japan, were discussed during the meeting. Huang Hua also met with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who has just returned from Tehran where he attended the first meeting of so-called committee on Afghanistan. At the recent foreign ministers' sessions of the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization, reactionary circles managed to push a decision on setting up such a committee.

Paris, June 7, TASS--As became known from informed sources, during the meetings in Islamabad, Huang Hua urged the Pakistani leadership on to a continuation of the armed intervention against the DRA, the intervention which is being effected from Pakistani territory. Under consideration at the meetings was also the question of how to use so called "Committee on Afghanistan" for the purposes of encouraging the subversive activity of bandit formations against the DRA and giving them a semblance of a certain "legality". According to a report of the FRANCE PRESS NEWS AGENCY, the committee would like to "establish contacts with the sides concerned", in particular with the "leaders of Afghan rebels and with the Government of Afghanistan". In other words, manifest are the efforts to place on the same footing the legitimate government of the DRA and the leaders of bandit formations which are financed by the CIA and Beijing. This is what reveals the true meaning of the setting of the so-called "Committee on Afghanistan."

USSR-FRG SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD072246 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Dear listeners. A 5-year scientific cooperation plan between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts of the SFRY has been signed in Moscow. The agreement was signed by Academician Georgiy Skryabin, principal scientific secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and by Branko Pavicevic, member of the Presidium of the Council, president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Montenegro. The formal signing ceremony was attended by President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandro--who had earlier received members of the Yugslov delegation--and by prominent Soviet scientists whose work is associated with Yugoslavia. Luubisa Zaric, councillor of the SFRY Embassy in Moscow, was also present.

Academican Georgiy Skryabin addressed those present:

[Begin Skryabin recording followed by announcer-read translation] Today we have signed a forward-looking and very important document. It envisages scientists of our countries cooperating in over 90 topics and problems in the fields of contemporary, natural and social sciences. What is most important, and I should like to stress this point, is that the agreement which we have signed will, without doubt, contribute to the development of friendship and cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

TIKHONOV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH GDR

LD061620 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 6 Jun 80

["USSR-GDR: Fresh Step in the Development of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--The implementation of the measures envisaged by the "main directions in specialisation and cooperation" in twenty branches of the economy, which were signed as a result of the work of the 26th session of the inter-governmental commission for economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, will ensure for both countries considerable benefits, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

These documents specify the programme for specialisation and cooperation of production in the USSR and the GDR up to 1980, which was drawn up and signed on October 5, 1979, in accordance with the agreement between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Erich Honecker.

Proceeding from the fundamental provisions contained in this programme, such "main directions in specialisation and cooperation" were drawn up and signed earlier for 12 sector and subsectors of industry, in particular for the electronics industry, machine tool manufacture and electrical engineering.

The 26th session of the commission examined the "main directions" prepared for another 20 branches--heavy and transport machine-building, machine building for the chemical industry and other branches.

They, in particular, provide, Nikolay Tikhonov said, for the development of roughly 160 groups or types of the latest machinery and equipment, large numbers of instruments and new progressive materials. More than 110 new progressive technological proceedings will be developed and introduced in production on their basis. It is planned to implement 200 scientific and technical projects of a fundamental character and carry out a considerable amount of work to elaborate uniform standards.

Thus, the "main directions" in the field of agriculture provide, in particular, for resolving such tasks as the cultivation of a winter wheat variety with a yield of 90 centners per hectare and sugar beet with a yield of 600 centners per hectare. In the "directions" concerning microbiological problems, it is planned to increase the effectiveness of production of food protein from oil products.

The participants in the session have also signed seven new and prolonged a number of intergovernmental and inter-departmental agreements. They concern such important questions as the development of progressive technological processes for the gasification and chemical processing of coals, development of cooperation and scientific technical cooperation in shipbuilding, cooperation in some new field of instrument making, machine building, manufacture of construction material and pulp and paper industry products.

The inter-governmental agreement concluded between the USSR and the GDR on cooperation in the field of gasification and chemical processing of coal will make it possible in the long run to ensure in the areas with nearby hydrogenous coal deposits, but situated far from gas deposits, the production of artificial gas for household needs and for the chemical industry, a more economical production from coals of such primary materials as ammonia and methanol. The agreement also provides for the creation of a highly efficient energy plant running on gas obtained from coal.

The implementation of these specific directions of cooperation will be a fresh major step in developing and deepening fraternal ties between our countries and will contribute to the growth of their economic might, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

HUNGARIAN TALKS END ON WATER REGULATION IN BORDER AREA

AU071417 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Summary] "The signing of a protocol on further cooperation ended the recently-held 30th conference of Soviet and Hungarian Government representatives in the Ukraine's capital city on measures to prevent floods and to regulate water in the Soviet-Hungarian border area of the Tissa River." The conference participants summed up the results of fulfilling the plans for hydrotechnical works, exchanged data on the construction of purification facilities, the application of the recycled [oborotne] water supply and other measures, and specified plans for 1980-81. The representatives discussed the final draft of a new agreement concerning the utilization of water in the border area, which will be submitted to the two governments for examination. Secretary of State (Gergely), representative of the Hungarian Government and chairman of the National Water Conservation Bureau, was received by Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman. Present at the conversation was Garkusha, Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources.

SAKHAROV COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING SCHMIDT-GENSCHER VISIT

DW061200 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Valentin Sakharov Commentary: "Summit Meeting Between Moscow and Bonn"]

[Text] Moscow and Bonn have agreed that Federal Chancellor Helmudt Schmidt and Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Moscow 30 June through 1 July.

This agreement is an expression of neither a detachment policy of the Federal Republic or of Western Europe from the United States, nor an adaptation policy on the part of Bonn with regard to Moscow, nor a de facto neutralization of the Federal Republic. Such statements by Mr Strauss on the eve of the Soviet-Federal German summit meeting demonstrate political dilettantism of the CDU candidate for chancellor. Such statements cannot be assessed other than as an amassment of slander against the character of the policy of the Soviet Union, against the policy of the Federal Republic and against the character of Soviet-FRG relations.

Summit meetings between Moscow and Bonn in the past decade have become normal things desired by both sides. They have had positive effects for both countries. Both sides consider the planned top-level meeting as important. The forthcoming meeting of the statesmen of the Soviet Union and the FRG demonstrates once again the both sides agree on the significance of the development of Soviet-FRG relations for detente in Europe in the interest of world peace.

At the round table in Moscow both sides will have talks on the tested basis of the 1970 Moscow treaty and the 1978 joint statement of Bonn. Thus the following will be discussed: application of the experience gained in the years of detente policy in mutual relations and in international relations in Europe with regard to the future. Progress would mean continuity with regard to predictability, a stabilizing factor for Soviet-FRG relations and certainly also for Europe.

The recently held ninth meeting of the Soviet-FRG Economic Commission in Bonn documented the fact that economic relations between both countries are satisfactory. This is documented also by a long-term program for the cooperation of both countries in the fields of economy and industry, which is expected to be signed in the near future. This program contains recommendations to businessmen in the Federal Republic and to the organizations in the Soviet Union as to how the Soviet-FRG framework agreement on economic and industrial cooperation, signed in 1978, can be filled in the next 23 years.

Moscow and Bonn are convinced that no sensible alternative exists with regard to detente policy. The continuation of the detente process demands very strongly that the arms race be discontinued. The principle that no side ought to strive for military superiority, which is anchored in the joint Soviet-FRG statement of 1978, points out political ways which could lead to constructive arms limitation and disarmament negotiations. Several concrete measures in this respect have been suggested recently by the statesmen of socialist countries in Warsaw.

The forthcoming summit meeting between Moscow and Bonn appears as a necessary dialogue in the interest of safeguarding peace and of peaceful cooperation in Europe, in the interest of improving the international situation.

MOVES TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS ON FRG NAVY

LD071840 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--TASS observer Yuriy Borisov writes:

Under cover of the war hysteria unleashed by the U.S. administration, the Assembly of the Western European Union carried by a majority vote at its session in Paris a recommendation which may have far-reaching consequences. It has called for lifting all restrictions on the FRG Navy. Under the agreement of 1954 on the founding of the Western European Union and subsequent amendments to these agreements, the FRG had no right to build destroyers with a displacement of more than 6,000 tons and submarines with a displacement of more than 1,800 tons.

Simultaneously, the Assembly of the Western European Union proposed to lift restrictions on the zone of actions of the FRG Navy, which until now covered only the Baltic Sea and eastern areas of the North Sea. These recommendations are now to be endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the Western European Union.

It is indicative that the lifting of military restrictions on the FRG was initiated at the assembly session by the parliamentary group of the West German opposition CDU-CSU bloc. The leaders of the Christian Democrats are zealously advocating a further build-up of the Bundeswehr, which is already now Western Europe's most powerful army. Joseph Strauss, nominated to run in the elections in autumn for chancellor from the CDU/CSU, declared that if he comes to power the military budget will be considerably increased.

Being a military political organization of West European countries, which is closely linked with the USA and NATO, the Western European alliance has chosen precisely this time for its move. Apparently the leaders of the grouping are proceeding from the premise that it will be easier for them to drag through a decision on lifting military restrictions on the FRG at a time when the White House and the North Atlantic bloc have started a fresh round in the arms race.

As far as the recommendations of the Western European Union to lift restrictions on the zone of actions of the FRG Navy are concerned, the West German "Bundesmarine" has already been quite successful in this matter. Several weeks ago two West German destroyers escorted by two patrol boats set on a cruise to the Indian Ocean. The cruise can be viewed as Bonn's "feeler" with the aim of going beyond the "narrow framework" of the Baltic and North seas to which the FRG naval vessels were until now restricted. As the Paris newspaper LE MATIN stresses, the point at issue is to create for the FRG an opportunity to use its armed forces far beyond West Germany's territory and coastal waters.

The FRG Navy is one of the best equipped navies in the world. It includes missile carrying destroyers, frigates, torpedo boats and submarines. Construction is full speed ahead at the "Vulkan" shipyard of six modern frigates. Also under construction are ten missile boats of the latest types worth a total of more than 1,000 million marks.

There is no doubt that the ultimate lifting of military restrictions on the FRG will give an even greater freedom of actions to the militaristic forces on the Rhine, which advocate an all-round arms build-up.

PRAVDA CITES PARIS REACTION TO U.S. 'REBUKE' ON MIDEAST

LD061421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "Ordered To Remain Silent"]

[Text] Paris, 3 June--Can the countries of West Europe allow themselves to pursue a foreign policy which would not conform exactly to Washington's line?--This puzzling question can be read between the lines on the pages of French newspapers. Even the rightwing pro-American FRANCE-SOIR bemoans the fact that President Carter "has resolved to nip in the bud any West European initiative concerning the Near East."

Paris and the other West European capitals along with it are shocked both by the content and the form of the harsh bellow which has once again sounded forth from across the ocean. "Washington sees the Near East as its hunting ground" LES ECHOS writes. A French television commentator stressed that Carter rejected the West European initiative without even bothering to examine it in essence and disclosed in a public speech the content of the talks which took place in private between Muskie and Francois-Poncet. And, to add insult to injury, Israel's Prime Minister Begin has interfered in the affair by categorically rejecting any attempts by the Western European countries to assist the solution of the Middle East problem and making tactless attacks on France.

What is the reason for such a sharp rebuke from Washington? LES ECHOS thinks that "Carter's veto is sop handed by the president for electoral considerations to the Zionist lobby in the United States." LE MONDE does not reject this argument but points out that the problem is more deeply rooted. The West European initiative, which envisages recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and of the PLO, "would show once and for all that the Camp David agreements are not worth a wooden nickel."

L'HUMANITE stresses that, more than ever before, the situation in the Near East demands new peace initiatives and immediate recognition of the PLO.

N. ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION HELD IN LUXEMBOURG

LD081525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Luxembourg, 8 June, TASS--The aim of advertising the NATO policy of an arms race was served by the 2-day session of the North Atlantic Assembly here. Hiding behind lying assertions of a supposed "Soviet military threat," parliamentarians of the 15 member-states of NATO who took part in it called for further increases in the armed forces and armaments in Western Europe. They forwarded to the governments of the NATO countries a "recommendation" for further increases in military expenditures and the speediest implementation of military programs outlined by the NATO strategists, particularly the plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles on the territories of a number of West European states.

U.S.-OMANI MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT ASSAILED

LD062006 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay (Grechov)]

[Text] Amid the clamor about the alleged Soviet danger, Washington is expediting its plans to expand its military presence in the Arabian Gulf. The Sultanate of Oman is assigned an important role in these shameless plans which were developed by the U.S. military staff.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter yesterday announced that a military cooperation agreement has been concluded between the United States and Oman. Under this agreement the Pentagon will use naval ports and airfields in the Sultanate of Oman for military purposes. The State Department spokesman said that for this purpose a limited military unit will be sent to Oman. In return the United States will provide the Qabus regime with antitank and antiaircraft missiles, transport aircraft, tanks and other military equipment.

Washington is delivering these weapons into loyal hands. It was not in vain that while talks were in progress to conclude this agreement, the Sultanate of Oman staged various types of maneuvers. Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Zawawi alleged that his government would not permit the stationing of foreign forces in Oman or their transit across its territory.

It is known that the Pentagon used the airfields in the sultanate during the piratic adventure against Iran. Shedding the mask of unnecessary propaganda lies, Washington declared its intention to use the naval ports and airfields in Oman. No one is unaware for what purpose these will be used. The U.S. administration itself does not attempt to conceal its intention. About 6 months ago, it declared the Arabian Gulf region as an area vital to its interests. In Washington's view, this would be sufficient to justify crude interference, even of a military nature, in the internal affairs of sovereign states in this region.

It was not by chance that the statement of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, recently issued in Beirut, said that the increased U.S. military capability and the building of vast bases for U.S. air and naval forces on the Island of Masirah and other parts of Oman was taking place on the pretext of providing legitimate military aid to the regime of Sultan Qabus, a matter which constitutes a danger to the freedom, independence and security of the Arabian Gulf countries and other Arab states.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SYRIAN CP CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

LD090901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "The Congress Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] Damascus, 3 June--The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Syria, which took place from 29-31 May under the chairmanship of Khalid Baqdash, general secretary of the Communist Party of Syria Central Committee, has finished its work here.

The Communist Party of Syria Central Committee's communique says that the congress delegates heard the Central Committee's report, clarified certain clauses in the party's program, examined draft new party regulations and elected a new leadership--the Communist Party of Syria Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission.

Delivering the report, Khalid Baqdash described the Central Committee's activity in the main areas connected with the Syrian Communists' positions in relation to the policy of American imperialism in the region, the internal political and socioeconomic situation in Syria, the development of the national liberation movement and events in Lebanon. The report also examined certain aspects of the international situation and internal party questions.

The congress delegates approved the report, which gives an analysis of the political, economic and social situation within the country and the situation in the region. This document also indicates ways of strengthening the Arab national liberation movement in the struggle against the Camp David conspiracy and the plans being nurtured by American imperialism, Zionism and external and internal reaction.

The congress adopted a decision to regard the report as a practical program and to propose that all party organizations study it, disseminate it and use it as the basis of their activity.

The congress considered that this practical program will play a major role in the cause of strengthening collaboration between Syria's progressive and patriotic forces, rallying the popular masses around the Communist Party of Syria's political policy in the struggle for the defense and strengthening of national independence and the deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of the working class, the peasantry and all working people and in the interests of social progress.

The congress delegates also listened to the Central Committee's report on amendments to the party program which were discussed in advance at the plenary sessions. The amendments were unanimously approved by the delegates. The draft of new regulations for Communist Party of Syria were adopted unanimously.

During its work the congress listened to Politburo members' speeches on the situation in the economic and agricultural regions and on questions of the party's political and ideological activity, its work in the trade unions and the activity of the Communist Party of Syria's ministerial representatives.

Khalid Baqdash was re-elected general secretary of the Communist Party of Syria Central Committee with Yusuf Faysal as his deputy.

PURGE DUE IN IRANIAN ARMY, STATE INSTITUTIONS

LD081200 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 8, TASS--A purge is being effected in the state institutions and companies of Iran. Persons connected with the shah's regime and first of all with the SAVAK secret political police are being dismissed. Hijjat ol-Islam Hasan Ruhani, a deputy of parliament, said another purge is to be started in higher circles of the army command shortly.

The campaign has also affected the country's supreme legislative body. The powers of only 117 deputies of parliament have been confirmed so far. As Fuad Karimi, deputy of parliament, told a correspondent of the PARS news agency, it is expected that mandates will not be issued to 10-20 deputies.

COMMENTATOR REMINDS CAIRO OF ETHIOPIA'S TREATY WITH USSR

LD062156 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 6 Jun 80

["A Dangerous Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Vladimirov writes: Addressing in Ismailia the personnel of the Second Field Army, As-Sadat said that he would resort to force, if Ethiopia tried to prevent Egypt from using the waters of the Nile as the latter deems necessary.

Such pronouncements by a statesman can be described only as irresponsible. By sabre rattling and issuing threats against African countries, As-Sadat is possibly trying to demonstrate to the Camp David framework his duties of a gendarme in the protection of the American interests in the Middle East and the African Continent and is ready to use "for their purpose" the weapons supplied to him from the overseas. Facts are known of the direct participation of the As-Sadat regime in the suppression of the national liberation movement in particular in Oman's Dhofar Province, and Zaire's Shaba Province.

Cairo is permanently building up tension on the border with Libya. Now socialist Ethiopia, which embarked on the path of building a new society, has become a target of open threats from the Egyptian leadership. But Cairo should not forget that Ethiopia is a sovereign African state pursuing an independent policy in the international arena and has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Its political course has the support of an overwhelming majority of the countries in the African Continent. Considering this, As-Sadat should, apparently give up his policy of threats and adventures, which is fraught with danger, in the first place to Egypt itself and make efforts in a different direction, precisely in the direction of liberation of Egypt's territory which has for 13 years now been under the heel of the Israeli occupiers. It is apt to recall in this connection that literally the other day Israeli Premier Begin said that Tel Aviv refuses to withdraw its troops completely even from Sinai Peninsula.

As far as the waters of the Nile are concerned, it is an open secret that As-Sadat, who has placed his country at the service of imperialism and Zionism has agreed to supply this the waters of this great African River to Israel. [as received] With this aim a canal is being built in the area of the city of Al Mataria in Lower Egypt through which a part of the waters will be diverted to Sinai Peninsula and then to the Israeli Negev Desert. Thus, As-Sadat is "sharing" with Tel Aviv what belongs not only to Egypt. The diversion of waters to Asia will inevitably tell on the general level of the discharge of the Nile and will involve the vital interests of the other African states located in this basin. That is why As-Sadat's attempts to decide the use of the general African property on his own has aroused well founded protests across Africa.

TASS CITES COVERT ACTION ON CIA ACTIVITIES IN JAMAICA

LD081429 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0958 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, 8 Jun, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Kukharenko reports: The measures announced by the U.S. administration to "step up" control over CIA activity have not at all limited its freedom of action, including its ability to carry out "secret operations" abroad. On the contrary, the main spy agency in the United States is more and more actively interfering in the internal affairs of foreign states, especially in the countries of Latin America, whose peoples are waging an anti-imperialistic struggle.

Recently, the CIA has been showing particular interest in Jamaica, where progressive socio-economic transformations are in progress. As COVERT ACTION, a magazine specializing in exposing the CIA's illegal activity inside the country and abroad, writes: The U.S. Embassy in Kingston is a veritable "den of spies." The magazine notes in regard to the embassy building that there are two powerful television cameras focused "by shear coincidence" on a large military site nearby as well as on the residence of the prime minister of the republic, Mr. Manley. Also within range of the television cameras are the headquarters of the main political parties as well as the Cuban Embassy in that country. This fact, which, by the way, employees at the American Embassy were not able to explain convincingly, has elicited just indignation from the Jamaican Government, which has asked for the espionage equipment to be dismantled.

As COVERT ACTION points out, many electronics specialists have suggested that the television cameras are most probably some new kind of laser device which gathers information at long range. U.S. interference in Jamaica's internal affairs is so brad and the CIA's activity in this country is so active and varied that one can say with assurance that this country is literally ensnared in the web of American espionage, the magazine points out.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD062023 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--Identity of stands of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Bolivia on topical international issues has been confirmed by the exchange of views, which was held here between representatives of the two parties. A statement to this effect is contained in the report on the meeting held today at the Central Committee of the CPSU between alternate members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Boris Ponomarev, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU Karen Brutents and the delegation of the Communist Party of Bolivia including first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia Jorge Kolle Cueto and member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia Simon Reyes.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Bolivia stressed the exceptional significance of the initiatives put forward by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states for the elimination of the seats of international tensions and preventing war. They declared in support of the decisions of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties of Europe for peace and disarmament.

Representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Bolivia have declared their invariable solidarity with the peoples of Latin American and other countries fighting for social and national liberation. They reaffirmed the determination of their parties to further consistently come out for strengthening the cohesion of the international communist movement along the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The participants in the meeting declared for a further development of ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Bolivia.

CUBA PROPOSES NONALIGNED MINISTERS' MEETING IN JULY

LD050859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 1

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] Havana, 31 May--As Cuba's National Information Agency (AIN) has reported, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that Cuba has begun consultations with the states belonging to the nonaligned movement with a view to studying the possibility of convening an extraordinary ministerial-level conference this July.

This conference, which it is proposed to hold in Havana, the ministry spokesman noted, could discuss questions of the international situation in general, including both political and economic aspects. Its aim must be to strengthen peace and the relaxation of tension.

CPSU'S PATIASHVILI ENDS VISIT TO CUBA

LD041421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party, a delegation of CPSU party workers led by D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was in the Republic of Cuba from 22 May through 1 June. The delegation familarized itself with the Cuban Communist Party's work experience in guiding agriculture development.

The delegation was received by I.R. Machado Ventura, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

BREZHNEV, VIDELA EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON ARGENTINE JUBILEE

LD080705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Argentinian President Jorge Rafaelo Videla conveying to the president and the friendly Argentinian people sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with the country's national holiday--the 170th anniversary of the May Revolution. I am confident, the telegram notes, that the good mutually advantageous relations which have become established between the Soviet Union and Argentina will be further developed for the sake of both countries' peoples and in the interests of universal peace and international cooperation.

In a reply telegram President J.R. Videla conveyed thanks for the kind message on behalf of the government and people of Argentina.

On my part, the telegram says, I express best wishes for friendship and cooperation for the sake of strengthening ties between our two countries.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD062056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum today discussed the work of the party organizations in the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the indications and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev on the intensification of attention towards the needs and demands of the working people and the further improvement of their labor, living and rest.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report. It was noted that at the same time that production is rising in the enterprises of the capital, the working conditions have been considerably improved. The housing program is being implemented consistently. Now 78 percent of Moscow people live in separate flats. About 400,000 citizens improve their living conditions every year. A major social task has been set: to fully resolve the housing question in Moscow during the two forthcoming 5-year plan's.

Giving credit to what has been achieved, the participants in the plenum critically analyzed the shortcomings. Serious criticism was directed toward the workers of passenger transport, housing and communal services, trade, public catering and everyday repairs and services. It was noted that the CPSU raykoms and party organizations must intensify their influence in these branches and increase the personal responsibility of their leaders for the affairs entrusted to them.

KARELIA CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD072052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic is marking its 60th anniversary. The Karelian CPSU Oblast Committee and Supreme Soviet of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic along with representatives of labor collectives, public organizations and Soviet armymen held a meeting in Petrozavodsk today to honor the anniversary. Those attending the meeting stormily applauded a greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Senkin, first secretary of the Karelian Oblast Party Committee, read the greeting.

The greeting notes that in the years of Soviet power great successes have been achieved in political, economic and socio-cultural life in Karelia. Modern machine-building, timber procurement, woodworking and pulp and paper industries have been built here. Fundamental changes have taken place in agriculture. The material and cultural level of the working people is constantly improving. A qualified working class has formed in the republic, and the social composition of rural workers has changed. Cadres of specialists for all branches of the national economy have been developed. Literature and art which are national in form and socialist in content have flourished.

The achievements of Soviet Karelia are brilliant testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities; policy, the Soviet social and state system and the friendship of the peoples of our great motherland.

It was stressed at the meeting that Karelian workers are fully determined to compound their contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the targets of the final year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Those attending the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

EDITORIAL VIEWS NEED FOR IMPROVED CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD090759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "More Quality Goods"]

[Text] For the results of last year's socialist competition 24 light industry enterprises won CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. They include Moscow's Trekhgorka, the Yerevan Masis Footwear Association, the Avrora hosiery factory in Latvia and other plants--the sector's front-runners. They make wide use of the method whereby one operator handles several machines, are actively introducing financial autonomy and constantly need consumer demand. All this work is geared to the fullfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Development of Consumer Goods Production in 1976-1980 and Measures To Improve Their Quality."

The achievements and experience of leading collectives show the way to effective work for other enterprises. Using them, 74 light industry ministry factories and plants have increased production of better-quality children's goods and started production of new fashion footwear, China tablewear, telescopic umbrellas and other consumer goods. Hundreds of enterprises have introduced comprehensive quality control.

However, there are still many unresolved problems. Life sets consumer goods sectors complex tasks. We cannot yet say that the production volume, range and quality of articles fully accords with our tastes and demands. Take the following case: In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan RSFSR light industries enterprises owed purchasers goods worth hundreds of millions of rubles. That is, a large quantity of sewn goods and cotton clothing failed to reach the store counters. They are in particularly short supply in regions of Siberia and the Far East. Purchasers have made many complaints about the footwear produced by the Leningrad Skorokhod Association, the Voronezh Progress Association and a number of other enterprises. The unsold stocks of footwear are worth tens of millions of rubles. Valuable raw material and labor have been wasted.

It is unacceptable that certain enterprises with basically indentical opportunities should achieve by no means equal results. Compare, for example, the indicators of the Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy and Glukhovskiy cotton combines in the Moscow area. The former is well established as a model combine, but the same cannot be said of the latter. Many light industry enterprises are failing to deliver goods promptly because they are let down by the railroad workers. Active organizational measures and careful accounting of reserves can change the situation for the better. The reserves are everywhere. However, some ministries and industrial associations are failing to insure effective control of the course of production and are slow to eliminate work shortcomings.

The problem of raw material quality remains an acute one. It is common knowledge that the textile workers have complained about cotton supplies. The inferior strains and large amount of extraneous material are of course hampering work on the production of fine fabrics. Footwear factory collectives have similar complaints to make with regard to their subcontractors. The quality of leather materials and the range of accessories and finishing items are not satisfactory and do not make for the production of first-class articles. The situation can be rectified if the role of economic contracts is enhanced and labor competition between subcontractors is made effective.

People have a great deal of trouble finding the so-called "trifles" which are so essential to our normal daily life. Detergents, toothbrushes and toothpaste, electric lamps, batteries--sometimes they are in short supply. As a rule, this is the result of insufficient responsibility on the part of ministry and department leaders for the production of consumer goods. Party committees and soviets are urged to display constant concern for the production of consumer goods and ensure that the most basic cultural, everyday and household items get the same treatment as other articles. Financial organs' control and economic work must be intensified in order to ensure the fulfillment of plans for the production and sale of consumer articles.

In their letters PRAVDA readers have just complaints to make about workers in the trade sector. Indeed, there are many flaws in the sphere of organizing the sale of consumer goods, advertising them and studying consumer demand. Sometimes counters are short of articles whose volume of production fully accords with the store's demands. These instances are the result of poor management of goods turnover and slow appreciation of the market situation. The USSR Ministry of Trade and other ministries and departments involved must provide a reliable link in the "enterprise-store" chain and improve intersectorial relations.

The question of increasing of consumer goods production in heavy industry sectors is still a topical one. Their well equipped enterprises, manned by skilled cadres, have many opportunities for increasing the production of domestic articles. But not everywhere is this work approached wisely.

People expect a larger quantity of good-quality articles. Their desire to walk out of a store with a purchase will be satisfied to a large degree if the procedure for recommending goods is strictly observed. In this case consumer demands is the best guide. However, in a number of cases products are placed in the top quality category when their technical and consumer standard falls short of the best home and foreign norms. Top marks can only be given to an article that determines national economic technical progress, is highly effective economically and meets the most exacting demands.

All national economic sectors possess reserves for increasing output and improving the quality of goods. Collectives and party committees involved in their production are urged to mark the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan with shock work. May they act in accordance with the noble motto: "More first-class goods for the people."

EXPERT ON CONCRETE-SHEATHED PIPES FOR OIL, GAS TRANSPORT

LD051303 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[TASS correspondent R. Akhmetov interview with Prof P. Borodavkin under the rubric "Today's Interview": "Ultrastrong Pipelines"]

[Text] Moscow--The diameter of oil pipelines has ceased to be a decisive factor in increasing their throughput. The strength factor is now acquiring prominence.

It is by this method, constantly increasing the reliability of pipes, that we can considerably increase the pressure in pipelines and, consequently, increase the flow of fuel, Prof P. Borodavkin, a leading specialist at the Moscow Petrochemical and Gas Industry Institute, said, stressing the importance of this problem. [paragraph continues]

In the current 5-year plan Siberian oil extraction will more than double and natural gas extraction will increase 4.5 times. This sets fuel transportation specialists tasks of tremendous significance. In terms of increasing the diameter we can probably go no further. Theoretical calculations, corroborated by practical experience, indicate that a pipeline 1,420mm across can be regarded as the most effective for the next decade.

The main task the operators now face is to sharply increase the strength of pipes of the present diameter. The institute's collective has staked a significant claim in this sphere. We have produced a design, sound from the scientific and engineering viewpoint, for an ultrastrong pipeline to carry oil and gas under West Siberian and extreme north conditions. It consists of a pipe within a pipe, the space between being filled with concrete. In this design the inner pipe, laboratory tests have shown, can withstand double the normal pressure--about 150 atmospheres. The volume of gas it can carry is almost doubled and the volume of oil increases approximately 1.5 times.

Pipelines of this kind will be indispensable above all in the most difficult sections of the route, on river beds, on the seabed [na shelfe] and in the tundra. The swamp is the Siberian construction workers' dangerous enemy. Not before the onset of frost does work begin there: Trenches are excavated, the steel lines are laid and weighted with ferroconcrete. It is the only way: In spring it all turns to swamp and the pipes could easily rise to the surface and be ruined. It takes about 2,000 tons of ferroconcrete to cover one kilometer of the pipeline. Our pipeline does not need to be weighted down. The concrete lining ensures that it does not come to the surface. Triple-layers pipes will make it possible to construct secure oil and gas pipelines in permafrost--in this case the concrete will act as an effective heat-insulator.

[Question] What is being done to introduce your innovation?

[Answer] Four kilometers have been laid across the Kuyalnik estuary on the Black Sea. The institute is constructing its own short experimental section near Moscow which will be a field laboratory. Our institute's scientists hope that the regions of West Siberia and the extreme north will be the next testing ground to promote the introduction of our innovation into practice.

OIL EXPLOITATION IN WESTERN SIBERIA OUTLINED

LD071227 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--Every second ton of Soviet oil and gas condensate is now produced in Siberia, (?writes) MOSCOW NEWS. The development of the Western Siberian oil and gas complex is one of our biggest national economic programmes.

The economic tapping of the Siberian expanses is a complicated affair. The harsh climate, the difficulty of access and shortage of manpower call for great efforts in the building up of a normal life for the people who work there and a great amount of machinery, i.e., tremendous capital investments. But, as experience has shown, the capital invested in the Western Siberian complex are refunded very quickly.

The accelerated economic development of Siberia is the strategic line in the progress of the Soviet economy. The country links its main economic prospects for the end of the 20th and the outset of the 21st century with it. The oil industry is one of the more important components of the process. And what are the industry's own prospects?

Soviet geologists, having reassessed the deposits in Tyumen, are of the opinion that Tyumen is capable of securing the further stable development of oil and gas industry. The increase in oil production is planned to continue up the year 2000.

This means both Western and Eastern Siberia, where oil has already been obtained, including Yakutia in the extreme northeast of Asia.

As for Western Siberia proper, which produced 1,000 million tons of oil in a little bit more than four years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the situation is as follows. In order to produce the planned 303,500,000 tons of oil for this year, the drillers have to put about 9,000,000 metres of drill-holes into operation (this is nearly twice the 1979 figure). And in the near future the total drilling must reach 20,000,000 metres, far more than is now being drilled all over the country. This makes it clear that the Soviet Union's main oil interests will continue to be located in Siberia.

PRAVDA ON DEVELOPMENT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL INDUSTRY

LD151527 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 June 1980 publishes on page 7 under the headline "What Microbiology Can Do; Steps of a Young Industry" a 2,000-word article by R. Rychkov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, noting the industry's importance in agriculture and the fact that "to make more effective use of the potential of microbiological synthesis the sector's scientific, planning and production base is being expanded with every passing year." At the same time Rychkov mentions shortcomings connected with the failure to reequip enterprises rapidly, errors in planning, "underestimation of the sector's importance," and the shortfall in the delivery of raw material. Moreover, he continues, "we are convinced of the urgent need for a wide-ranging long-term program for the development of the microbiological industry." Finally, Rychkov outlines areas for future developments, including the use of industrial waste as raw material, and the production of food additives from inedible raw material.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER TURBOGENERATOR--Moscow, May 29, TASS--The Soviet nuclear energy supply has had a "baby": Elektrosila association has completed the first Soviet turbogenerator of one million kw for an atomic power station, writes "Moscow news information." Atomic power stations in this country are being equipped with increasingly powerful machinery. Until now, reactors of one million kw capacity worked in conjunction with two generators of 500,000 kw each. Now we shall have monoblocks which will reduce metal consumption and capital investment for construction. A difficult scientific and technical problem has been solved. For the first time anywhere Soviet metallurgists have produced a welded rotor which weighs more than 150 tons. Feasible prerequisites have been created for increasing the individual capacities of electric machines at atomic power stations to two million kw and more. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 29 May 80 LD]

AWARD FOR SPECIALISTS--The honorary title of "merited RSFSR economist" has been established by decree of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It will be awarded to specialists in planning, financial, statistical and banking bodies and in economics, accounting and auditing services who have worked for no less than 15 years and who have performed great services in their practical activity. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5-7 JUNE

LD060102/LD080145 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 5-7 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

5 June

Sowing of wheat has been completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray, where it occupies 1.38 million hectares. (0000 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers completed the sowing of spring crops today. Wheat, barley, corn, sugar beets, cotton and other commercial and technical crops have been sown on over 28 million hectares. Some 15.5 million hectares of this has been given over to spring wheat of strong and hard varieties. The crops are generally being given a good estimation by experts. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of buckwheat has been completed in Belorussia on 44,000 hectares. (0530 GMT)

Harvesting of winter grains has begun in Dangara Steppe Tadzhikistan. (1900 GMT)

6 June

In Turkmenia, grain from the new harvest has been delivered to procurement points of the Karakum and Kopetdag virgin lands. 20 quintals or grain are to be obtain from each of the 86,000 hectares of cornfields. (0100 GMT)

Harvest time is approaching in Saratovskaya Oblast, where 15,000 combine harvesters have already been prepared, which is 85 percent of the total. Last year at this time only half that number has been overhauled. (1100 GMT)

7 June

Cotton is blooming in the south of Tadzhikistan. More bolls than last year have begun to form on the plants. Tadzhikistan is planning to procure 900,000 tons of raw cotton. (0700 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, healthy shoots of second-crop corn have appread in the south. The aim is to obtain another 60 to 70 quintals of grain the autumn from these fields, which have already produced a rich crop of winter cereals. (1130 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in Altayskiy Kray, where they occupy 5 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

Mass cutting of grasses is in progress in 11 oblasts of Kazakhstan. Grasses have been harvested and stacked on 500,000 hectares out of the 30 million hectares set aside for haymaking. (1900 GMT)

OFFICIAL NOTES FODDER PROCUREMENT TASKS

LD061349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Taking care of the fodder. At our microphone is Eduard Viktorovich Bessarabov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

[Begin Bessarabov recording] The main efforts of the country's crop farmers are directed today at laying down a reliable base for the future harvest.

Farms in 12 union republics are already procuring fodder. The green harvest has to be carried out on millions of hectares of fodder crop fields and meadows and pastures, and it is necessary to bring in the necessary amount of hay, haylage, silage and other types of fodder. Crop farmers had a good deal to worry about with the cold, protracted spring this year. In certain regions the sowing of fodder crops was delayed and strands of sown and meadow grasses developed more slowly on average than for many years. But despite this, the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have started fodder procurement in an organized fashion. In recent years fodder production has been taking on a more and more specialized character and going over to industrial techniques. Advanced methods making it possible to lay in fodders of various types with a high content of nutritional substances have been developed and put into production. The main thing in fodder procurement is the ability to calculate when the time is right. Farms now need coarse and succulent fodders with a high content of protein, carbohydrates and other nutritional substances. And these fodders can only be obtained by their timely harvesting and by strictly observing the technological discipline of procuring and storing them. Good strands of sown and meadow grasses are developing in many regions of the country. Laying in of hay and haylage and production of grass meal is being successfully carried out by farms in Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan. The first cut there has largely been taken, and the second cut of alfalfa is now in progress. Haymaking is moving further and further northward each day. By the beginning of June sown and natural grasses had been cut on an area of around 2.5 million hectares. More than 1 million tons of hay had been laid in, and 3.6 million tons of haylage had also been laid in, implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to increase the production of coarse and succulent fodders in 1980 and improving their quality, many collective and state farms have planned to significantly increase fodder procurement. Farmers in the Ukraine, for example, have pledged to harvest 35 quintals of fodder units per standard head of cattle, which is almost a one-third more than last year. Great attention should be paid to the quality of the fodder harvested and its safekeeping. Ensuring that all farms get good quality supplies of fodder is one of the most important tasks of the countryside [end recording].

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE PROBLEMS--The less than successful start of the spring farming campaign this year due to difficult weather conditions has posed a number of complex problems for the kray's agriculture. Although the more favorable agrotechnical period for the sowing of potatoes has practically passed, nearly 2,000 hectares of land remain to be down. Sowing is slow in Yakovlevskiy, Dalnerechenskiy, Kirovskiy, and Krasnoarmeyskiy rayons. Work is mainly being held up due to poor organization. Distribution of herbicides, which should go in before the seedlings sprout, is slow. About 70 percent of the area has been sown to rice in the kray's rice cultivating areas, and in Kornilovskiy Sovkhoz only about 30 percent of the available area has been sown. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 May 80 OW]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TWO ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1185, 6 June

LD061408 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1185 artificial satellite of the earth. The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the study of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's national economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution 89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--308 kilometres, minimum distance--226 kilometres, inclination of orbit--82.3 degrees. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1186, 6 June

LD061502 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1186, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 94.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--519 kilometres, minimum distance--473 kilometres and inclination of the orbit--74 degrees. The on board equipment installed in the satellite is functioning normally.

FURTHER ON PROGRESS OF SOYUZ T-2 SPACECRAFT

Manoeuver Performed

LD061604 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The transport spacecraft "Soyuz T-2" made 16 revolutions around earth by 1600 Moscow time.

Cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov today continue testing of the ship in various modes of the flight. In particular, they checked the work of the movement control system both in the manuel regime and with the use of the onboard computing complex.

To form a working orbit, the crew performed a two-impulse manoeuvre. After the manoeuvre the parametres of the orbit are: maximum distance from the earth's surface--316 kilometres, minimum--267 kilometres, period of revolution--90.2 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees.

According to telemetrics and reports of the crew, the onboard systems of the Soyuz T-2 craft are functioning normally. The parametres of the micro-climate in the living modules are: temperature--20 degrees Centigrade, pressure--787 millimetres of mercury column.

The crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 has been in space for 59 days. Today's programme includes visual observations, physical exercises and work with technical documentation. Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Valyshev and Aksenov are feeling well.

Docking With Salyut-6

LD061934 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--The spacecraft Soyuz T-2, launched on Thursday, docked today at 1858 Moscow time with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36. The Soyuz T-2 craft was docked to the Salyut-6 station from the side of the accessories compartment. After checking the air-tightness of the dockup unit Cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov opened inside doors and got into the station.

At the first stage of approach of Soyuz T-2 to the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 up to the distance of 180 meters was carried out in an automatic regime. The further approach and docking was done manually by the crew. During all these manoeuvres both crews acted with precision and complete mutual understanding.

Four Soviet Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Malyshev and Aksenov started implementation of scheduled work aboard the research complex in the terrestrial orbit. They are to conduct testing and trying of new onboard systems and equipment of the improved transport ship Soyuz T-2 within the orbital complex. On completing a four-day flight Cosmonauts Malyshev and Aksenov will return to earth. Popov, Ryumin, Malyshev and Aksenov are feeling well. The onboard systems of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz T-2 are functioning normally.

Description of Approach

LD070902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Summary] The new space experiment is commented upon by one of the creators of space technology Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Konstantin Petrovich Feoktistov:

This test flight is different from the other automatic ones in that the craft is manned. The tests are mainly being carried out on work connected with the presence of the crew. The remainder is being checked at the same time but this was tested earlier--the operations of putting the craft in orbit; the checking of structural elements after being placed in orbit, the sending of correcting impulses for the rendezvous; the rendezvous in automatic regime. All this was checked as in the previous flight. Besides this it is necessary to test things connected directly with the crew--the life support systems, checking of accident rescue resources, that is the pressure suits and systems that supply the suits with ventilating air and oxygen in case of depressurization. At the same time the controls for the craft and on-board systems for the crew were checked. The equipment worked well, everything was in order.

The final moment was the rendezvous process which was automatic; the crew simply monitored the process. A decision was taken to carry out the approach manually. The automatic systems were switched off and so as well as the automatic approach systems it has already been possible to test the manual regime. This was relatively complicated compared to what has been done before.

Earlier, during manual approach the station was nonetheless automatically aligned with the ship and was always directed toward it with its docking unit and the crew, on the whole, regulated the longitudinal speed and made sure that it went in straight. This time the station was immobile--the craft approached from the side as it were, perpendicularly. The manual control process started. A quarter turn was made around the station and it came on to the axis level [stal, tak skazat, na osi]. The manual control system worked well. We think the crew was even better. We congratulate them as good test fliers and convey to them our sincere thanks.

Comparison With Earlier Spacecraft

LD071203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed "Specialist's Commentary"]

[Text] Externally they are very much alike: The hard-working Soyuz spacecraft and its younger colleague Soyuz-T. Nevertheless this machine can be called the next step in space technology. The Soyuz-T-2 is equipped with solar batteries which considerably increase the opportunities for automatic flight. Previously there were solar batteries only on the station and the craft received its electricity supply from accumulators.

The use of an onboard computer on Soyuz-T has changed the nature of control of the craft. Communications between the cosmonauts and the machine take place with the aid of a display. Before carrying out a maneuver the automatic control device asks the crew's permission and starts work only after having received it.

An electronic device is capable of resetting the orbit and of orientating the craft with a set star in the shortest time and, what is very important, with the least expenditure of fuel.

The engine installation is more reliable and efficient. Twelve low-thrust, 14 medium-thrust and 1 cruise engine have been combined into a single system. The craft's new systems have made it possible to reduce the pre-start preparation time. During the flight conditions have become more confortable. The temperature and the composition on the atmosphere in the compartments of the Soyuz T-2 are better regulated.

During this flight new full-pressure suits are also being tested. They have been manufactured from more advanced plastic materials, are considerably lighter and more confortable than the previous ones. New hinge designs are used in the elbow, wrist and knee joints. In these full-pressure suits the cosmonauts can perform more delicate operations. The pressure helmets enable better vision.

Testing of the spacecraft Soyuz T-2 and of the new full-pressure suits is proceedings successfully.

Aksenov Interview

LD061031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Before the Soyuz T-2 flight our correspondent was told about the spacecraft by Viktor Vladimirovich Aksenov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union:

[Begin Aksenov recording] This is a ship of the next generation, the next step in technology, compared with the Soyuz. Its dimensions and weight characteristics are not determined by the launch vehicle. The launch vehicle is the same, as it is the most reliable type and comprises a good and cheap rocket.

All basic systems of the ship are fundamentally new: the engine installation, the complex onboard control system, the descent control system, the system for the supply of gas compounds inside the ship are new in principle.

This ship was planned as a maximum reliability ship. As reliability is always highly valued much effort was expounded on reliability for which, of course, there had to be a cost in weight and perhaps in additional systems and additionally installed instruments. But in this respect, and if it is compared with the Soyuz, the proposed, theoretical, rated reliability of its systems is higher. But this will, of course, be shown by the systems in operation.

The first impression is that the onboard computer complex, which although not an innovation, is nevertheless a very great step forward. Previously our ships and our stations also had computing devices on board which carried out certain tasks. But a computer with such a capacity and scope for resolving tasks has not been taken on board before. This is an onboard digital computer complex which solves not only logical tasks, as far as their processing is concerned, but also handes the monitoring of many systems, draws conclusions and makes decisions whether or not to work with various instruments. The crew follows the operation of the systems connected with the computer complex from a panel. Interaction in this respect is new in principle. For this reason it was necessary to master this technique.

The ship has already flown on automatic. There were various versions. The ships had various functions at different stages.

To its latest function, that of transport vessels, it came quite recently. This was in connection with the need to resolve the transportation tasks on our permanent orbiting station. It needs to be said that, while at the first stages all machines will, of course, be experimental, and, of course, we understand, something unexpected can and surely will happen, that is the reason for this series of test flights will.

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June 9, 1980

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